SATURDAY NIGHT

DECEMBER 13, 1949

FORTY MOUTHS A MINUTE

by J. A. Stevenson

Food from Canada for a Famished World? See Page 12

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Just What Did Ottawa Accomplish? · Michael Barkway
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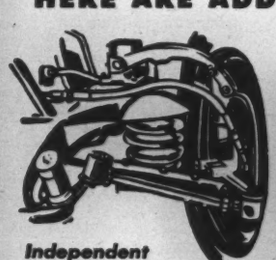

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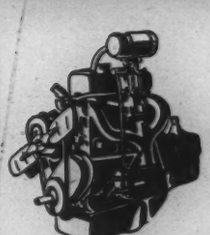

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letters

What Santa Suffers

DO YOU THINK the following is worthy of your pages?

Dean's child: "Daddy, did Santa Claus go to College?"

Dean: "Yes, probably."

Dean's child: "But what course would he take?"

Dean: "I would have recommended Honor Soc. and Phil."

I hope you think this is funny!

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ont. C. H. STEARN

The Oxford Students

IF I MAY be pardoned another lick of the lash at a dead horse, the real offence of the Oxford undergraduates who voted that they would not fight for King and Country was that they faced facts.

The vote was taken at a time when almost everyone was smugly approving the "renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy". This formula of the statesmen had a comforting air of soporific generality; the phrasing of the undergraduates went directly to the practical implication of the catchwords men had been so glibly repeating. The public's reaction to the vote seemed to indicate that few people cared to face the meaning of what they were saying; but at least the debate was an effort, not wholly unsuccessful, towards clearing the air of cant.

Berkeley, Cal. L. A. MACKAY

Subtle Rudeness?

WHAT is a bellwether? (SN Nov. 22, page 64). Is it someone who throws down a weather gage, or is it the old men who make the welkin ring? Or did you really intend a subtle rudeness about the political affairs of Saskatchewan?

Ottawa. R. D. HUTCHINSON

■ *We occasionally try to be subtle, never rude. The "Shorter Oxford Dictionary" which we might have consulted earlier with profit, says that a bellwether has been known since* 1440 *as "the leading sheep of a flock, on whose neck a bell is hung," and is used figuratively to suggest "a leader (almost contemptuous)." Our ill-conveyed meaning was that the straw vote of the University students of Saskatchewan for a Liberal government for their province might indicate a trend later to be followed by the public.*

Gage is given by this dictionary as "a pledge".

Cross Words?

I AM NOT a real cross-word puzzle fan, but I do enjoy yours. They are stimulating, provoking until solved, and finally reward one with a sense of being quite brilliant!

But I have one request: could you revert to the old custom and have only advertising printed on the back of the puzzle? This way, I can cut the puzzle out without spoiling the reading-matter, and both my husband and I can enjoy the paper over the week-end.

Saint John, N.B. ETHEL C. LIKELY

Our Supreme Court

CONSIDERABLE prominence has been given in SATURDAY NIGHT to recent and pending action by the Government of Canada with respect to appeal to the Privy Council, and justly so. But there are two items that I believe deserve further comment.

Your primary reasons for supporting the Government's decision to enact a clause involving *stare decisis* are, perhaps, misplaced. The purpose of the courts is to *interpret* the existing law as it relates to particular circumstances, not to *formulate* the general provisions of new laws. To do otherwise would jeopardize our whole system of government, by removing from our elected representatives that precious power that is theirs, and to give the courts an unwarranted responsibility.

In view of the high calibre of men who now constitute our Supreme Court, we should have little fear that they will be forced to depart from past procedure by the weight of the new and final change, in any but a more conservative direction.

Mr. W. A. Wallace, who writes of his "faith" in the "Canadian Federal Parliament" (SN, Oct. 18) is entitled to his own opinion, but it is outrageous to suggest that it "does not have the goodwill or confidence of the people of Canada." Is there any *more* representative body in Canada, and particularly only four months after an election during which these proposals were clearly stated?

Further, the Privy Council is less well acquainted with the French civil code as it applies to Quebec, and the British common law as applied to the rest of Canada, than the Supreme Court of Canada, which is comprised of distinguished jurists from both parts. Surely the latter is therefore much more logically the body in which to vest the final authority of Canada.

London, Eng. JOHN B. ARMSTRONG

—Globe-Telegram

JUSTICE KELLOCK: *Helping to maintain the Court's high calibre.*

A Landlord to Love

A subscriber has forwarded to us the following notice received from his landlord. We say nothing of the "gobbledygook" language. It's the goodness of heart which breaks through it which impresses us:

NOTICE TO MY TENANTS

UNDOUBTEDLY you are all aware that Rentals Control Board allows landlords to increase rental charges.

In view of periodic operational improvements made in these apartments at additional expense, hence with considerable decrease in rental revenue, I might be justified in availing myself of Government relaxation in rental restrictions. However, please be advised that in pursuing my policy of offering veterans special consideration in respect of their war services, I do not intend to impose any rental increase for a period of at least six months from the date that the Rental Control Board ruling becomes effective—or even much later. You are all aware that rentals have not been increased even in respect to new tenancy; nor did I demand the 4 per cent tax increase.

I am notifying you all at this particular time with the express purpose that this information will dispel any undue anxiety that you might have in this matter, and in the hope that it will prevent you from making hasty and perhaps unwise investments in purchasing some sort of housing accommodation.

Toronto. MAYZEL REALTY CO. LTD.

Article on France

MORE articles like the one on France (SN, Nov. 29) by Conrad de Buisseret will restore to the new-type issue of SATURDAY NIGHT its old prestige—Nice work, Mr. Editor! JOHN PHILLIPS

The moisture content in *ninety-nine* out of one hundred Canadian homes and offices in wintertime is lower than that of the Sahara desert or Death Valley. This causes dry parched skin and irritates the membranes of nose and throat, causing sickening and infectious colds, etc.

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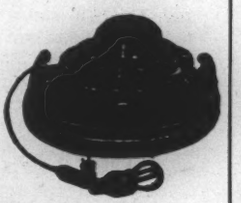

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by and large

■ Alex Gregoraschuk of Edmonton awoke to see his trousers gliding past his bed on a long pole. Before he recovered from his surprise, trousers and intruder had gone.

This thief has locally earned the nickname of "fishpole bandit" because of his novel method of approach.

■ Brother Hermas, a Trappist monk who had not spoken for 30 years, gave evidence in Montreal Superior Court last week after obtaining his Brother Superior's permission to break his vow of silence.

A truck belonging to the Cistercian Monastery at Oka, Que., collided with a Provincial Transport Company bus. Mr. Justice Perrier found the driving of Brother Hermas imprudent and ordered the Monastery to pay the $220.50 damages asked.

■ In Vancouver it was alleged there was a new "pick-up" technique. Two girls told police that two youths of the "curb-cruising" type invited them into their car. "I had a distinct sensation of being hypnotized" said one girl.

■ In Toronto, Peter Roach, 53, charged with careless driving and failing to remain at the scene after crashing into two parked cars, was fined $25 on each count plus costs. Magistrate Martin contended that Roach's explanation that he had just taken four sleeping pills on doctor's orders was not a valid defence.

■ Testifying in the case of a postman bitten by a dog, Police Sergeant William Wakefield told Magistrate Prentice in Toronto that a uniform always seems to bring out the worst in a dog. The owner was fined ten dollars.

■ A man who did not disclose his name walked into a Winnipeg Police Station and proceeded to swallow three ball bearings and a watch which could be heard clinking and ticking inside him. After surfacing the articles the man explained that a broken back in infancy prevented him from doing any hard work and he had taken up "swallowing" as a profession.

■ At Smiths Falls, Ont., a hunter from Perth, travelling with a fruit truck, thought he saw a deer and dropped it in its tracks. Instead it was a Jersey cow and the hunter had to put up $200 to appease the owner.

■ Two million dollars have been spent during the past three years towards ridding Ottawa of its smoke nuisance. This sum is for equipment to reduce smoke from the Capital's chimneys. The Smoke Abatement Committee itself operates on a three-year budget of only $28,454.

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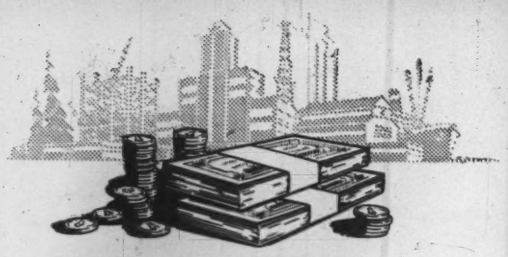

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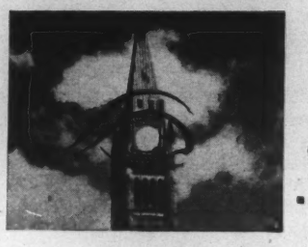

OTTAWA VIEW

NEXT CONSTITUTIONAL STEP

CABINET officials are working on studies for the Dominion-Provincial conference which meets here on January 10; but ministers have not had much time to consider them in detail. The one thing they have decided quite firmly is that there will be nothing like a set of Dominion proposals to the Provinces. The Prime Minister means to confine the conference strictly to the constitutional field. He will not say, and he will not ask Provincial Governments to say, what powers might be shifted from the provincial to the federal field, or vice versa. The only question proposed for discussion is: "If at any time it is desired to shift these powers, how should we go about it?" Or, put another way, "what safeguards do you, the Provinces want before we as Canadians take the power to amend our own constitution?"

In that sense it is up to the Provinces rather than the Dominion to make the proposals.

DUPLESSIS POLITICS

THE BELIEF IN Ottawa is that M. Duplessis will try to manoeuvre himself into a position in which he can pose as the sole defender of provincial rights. This would enable him to present himself to the people of Quebec as the champion of the French Canadian heritage against the "traitor" St. Laurent who — he would say — had sold out to the English. Mr. St. Laurent is on record as saying in the strongest possible terms that provincial rights cannot be evaded or whittled down without provincial concurrence: there is no fear of his "selling-out" French Canada. But what he has to do is to demonstrate this to Quebec people.

Quebec's attitude is bound to be crucial, and if Duplessis is determined to make it a tussle between himself and St. Laurent for the role of "leading French Canadian," then he may succeed in overshadowing the general constitutional question with this private fight.

"THE COLONIAL" QUESTION

JOHN R. BALDWIN, the 37-year-old Chairman of Canada's Air Transport Board, has presented Colonial Airlines Ltd. with a tricky dilemma. By action in the U.S. courts the American line has stopped the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board from implementing the June, 1949, agreement with Canada to grant TCA a licence to operate the New York-Montreal service in competition with Colonial.

Baldwin and his colleagues on the three-man board have called on Colonial to show cause why they should continue to enjoy a Canadian licence for the route. If they quote the agreement of June, 1949, then they must explain why they are stopping the U.S. Government from implementing it. If they don't quote the agreement, what claim can they make for continuance of their service?

Licences to operate commercial airlines in Canada are granted by the Air Transport Board either for one year, renewable, or—as in the case of Colonial—for an indefinite period. In either case they can be suspended or cancelled at short notice. The only appeal is to the Minister of Transport.

While the Board's intention is to decide this case purely on the grounds of equity, it is understood that Colonial's record of compliance with regulations is not simon pure. Indeed, it is alleged that the American line has been allowed to get away with things which would have got a purely Canadian line into trouble before this.

THE GOVERNMENT ANGLE

IT IS STRICTLY correct to say that this is not an inter-Governmental dispute. The U.S. authorities have done what they could to carry out the agreement with Canada. But it is also true that the case reflects in miniature the difficulty that other nations—and not only Canada—constantly face in trying to do business with the U.S. The procedure laid down by Congress for granting licences to foreign airlines is as cumbrous and protracted as that demanded for tariff amendments.

CPA's licence for a traffic stop at Hawaii on the way to Australia went through relatively quickly because nobody happened to object to it. But the TCA stop at Tampa, Fla., provided under this same agreement, is still held up. Two U.S. lines have intervened and though they are not pressing their objections before the courts as Colonial is, they may delay the business long enough to ensure that TCA loses all the profitable winter traffic.

HOWE STEPS BACK

QUIETLY dropped from the Government program in the last two weeks of the session was the bill promised in the Speech from the Throne to bring additional goods under the emergency import controls. The bill was fathered by C. D. Howe, and it was dropped when it became clear that the Canadian balance of payments position did not justify further restrictions. Reserves of gold and U.S. dollars are mounting slowly but satisfactorily.

The only new restrictions made since the autumn were those on certain steel products which were imposed under the wartime powers of the Steel Controller. These powers expire at the end of March, and it is not proposed to renew them. The question of expanding or relaxing import controls must be examined afresh next session.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

THE OLD Malthusian law—that the world's population will soon outstrip its food supply — is a gloomy prediction that still finds many supporters. So far, it hasn't come true but to keep the balance, improved methods of food production must be found to keep us ahead. Some improvement is being made in production methods all over the globe: but there are more that can be done. In Canada, the development of better grains and better cattle — like Jersey Joe with owner, Dorothy Taylor — may point the way for other nations. (For profile on Dorothy Taylor, see P. 42.) —Photo by Gordon Jarrett.

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Vol. 65, No. 10 Whole No. 2955

Capital comment

National Highway Problems

IT IS impossible to scan the debates in the House of Commons and the Senate on the Trans-Canada Highway Act without realizing that the project bristles with difficulties and conflicting interests.

We have been talking about it now for a quarter of a century; and at least reached the point where it is *physically* possible to motor from coast to coast in Canada, between 50 and 60 per cent of the time on some sort of surfaced highway. It is obvious enough, too, that as time goes on this state of affairs will gradually improve, even if no highway agreement is reached between the provinces and Ottawa; and even if—a most unlikely supposition—no federal money is spent.

After reviewing the latest plans rather carefully, I have reached the conclusion that the current bill is very far from being the last word on the subject. It may provide a useful basis for discussion with the provinces, but I think it falls far short of taking into account the overall highway problem of Canada, as it should do.

This may be deliberate and well understood by the ministry. In the back of their minds may be the realization that before long a much more comprehensive and sensitively-adjusted policy will have to be formulated, but that no great harm is done during a period of virtually full employment in Canada if an inadequate measure serves as a basis for leisurely deliberation with the provinces.

Provincial Agreement?

Some of the flaws and inadequacies of the current proposals were effectively uncovered in the debates. It has been stipulated that agreement with all ten provinces must be achieved before the national government will act. Is that likely? The $150 million which the national government is proposing to allocate is to be on a matching basis: dollar for dollar.

Surely if there is one basic axiom which the long history of Dominion-Provincial Relations has established it is that when negotiating with a group of provinces so vastly different and disparate in wealth, population, resources and topography, any rigid formula of this kind, whether it be "per capita" equity, or "dollar for dollar" grants, is unsatisfactory. Something much more conformable to individual provincial capacity is required, even if that does raise once more the old cry of favoritism or unfairness.

Looking at the scheme superficially, and from Ottawa, anyone can see that a paved highway from coast to coast would be an achievement for national pride, a means of increasing the intercourse between different parts of Canada, an inducement to U.S. tourists, and an incidental convenience to some of the residents of Canada for their intra-provincial jaunts. It is equally obvious that as a national transportation project it is logical that part at least of the cost should be borne nationally. But from the viewpoint of the provinces such a limited scheme appears inadequate and in part unfair.

It may be taken for granted that, national highway or no national highway, every province in Canada is being pressed to extend its highway and road system, and, indeed, that right now just about every dollar available is being currently spent on improving the road system of each province. By and large, this money is being spent to meet the most urgent economic and social needs of the province. The roads being constructed have no reference to a national trunk highway, except by coincidence. But the national government now comes along and says, "To the extent to which you will build a satisfactory two-lane paved highway linking the provinces by the shortest most practicable route, we shall pay you dollar for dollar, up to a total of $150 millions."

For those provinces with some surplus, this chance of getting 50 cents on the dollar for a road link which in any event they may conceivably have had on their early agenda, may be a welcome offer. For others, already committed to the hilt, the inducement may lead them to neglect or abandon more justified provincial work.

Comparisons of an invidious nature with the U.S. are being made. But the geography of Canada is such as to confront us with far more awkward and expensive problems, quite apart from differences in per capita wealth. As so often before, many economic forces tend north and south, while political forces pull the other way. The day will come when at least one first-class highway will link Atlantic and Pacific through Canadian territory, but there is no prospect that it will be tomorrow. Much water still has to flow over the dam, before it is a reality.

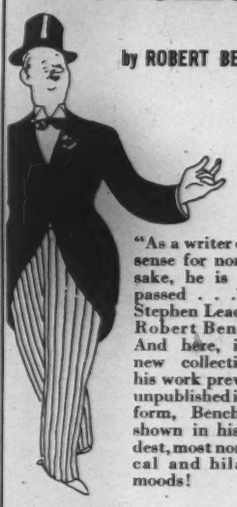
by Wilfrid Eggleston

you'll laugh too...

at...

Chips off the Old Benchley

by ROBERT BENCHLEY



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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

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Canada Is Just Canada

CANADA, it seems, is now by government fiat just Canada and nothing else but. It is no longer the Dominion of Canada. It is of course a Dominion, for the British North America Act says so, but that word is not part of its name. Incidentally we are full of curiosity (some of which we hope will be satisfied at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in January) as to what will happen when Canada takes over the BNA Act as her own statute capable of receiving her own amendments. It will then have to have a French text as well as the English one, and we want to know whether the word "Dominion" will appear in it, and what French word will be used in that version. "Dominion" is sometimes translated "Puissance" and sometimes left as "Dominion"—which we may add is treated as masculine.

The action of the Government in connection with the title of the nation does not of itself cause Canada to cease being a Dominion, a change which could not be effected by anything less than an amendment of the BNA Act. Whether the Government wants Canada to cease being, not merely the Dominion, but a Dominion, does not yet appear. If it does, it will have to find some other generic name by which Canada can be described, and we cannot ourselves think of any except the name Kingdom. The name Commonwealth, which is employed in similar circumstances by Australia, will hardly do for Canada because it has been preempted by our Socialist party, besides being used for that larger if vaguer aggregation, the membership of the (British) Commonwealth of Nations. And we do not think Union will be used by Canada for many reasons.

We are not inclined to resent the dropping of Dominion from the *official* title of Canada. Nations can get along very well without a generic word descriptive of their international status or internal constitution as part of their title. France is France whether it is a republic or an empire; Brazil gets along very well without constantly reminding the world that it is the United States of Brazil; the United States of America is in a different category only because the geographical term used in its full title is deplorably inaccurate; Russia we suspect continues to be Russia despite the fact that there is no mention of any Russia in the official title, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is nothing but a proclamation of constitutional doctrine.

The reason there is that the Russians are supposed to believe, and those who gave the nation its present name probably did believe, that nations and national names would ultimately disappear, and even governments with them, in the all-submerging flood of Marxian equality. But nations do not yet seem to be disappearing; and since their existence depends on their ability to maintain themselves in a certain territory it seems natural enough to call them by the name of the territory which they hold.

Facsimile Solution

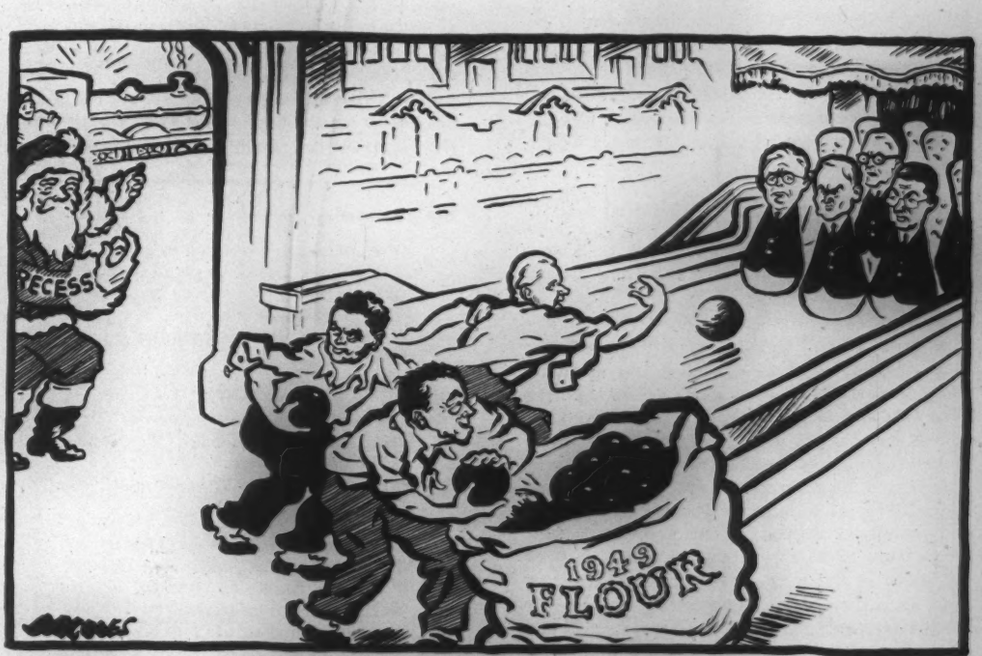
IT IS argued by some of the daily newspapers of Canada that facsimile broadcasting is simply a special method of distribution of a printed newspaper, and should therefore be open, as the business of producing an ordinary printed newspaper is open, to anybody who wants to get into it. That, they argue, is the essential foundation of freedom of the press—that anybody who can give the public something that they like better than what they are getting is free to come along and do so. With the ordinary printed newspaper he does not have to ask any Government authority for a licence; with facsimile broadcasting he must have a licence, because he must be able to keep other broadcasters off his wave-length, but the argument is that as long as wave-lengths are available they should be given to anybody who asks for them. Otherwise the Government will be deciding who shall and who shall not distribute a certain kind of newspaper, which is (it is said) a grievous interference with the freedom of the press.

It seems to us that this idea might be carried a lot further with excellent results. The available wave-lengths—which are obviously the property of the community, since no individual can take possession of them—might be offered for rental every year, or every five years if preferred, to the highest bidders, much as timber limits are leased to operators. The people who could use them most effectively would naturally be able to offer the best rental. New enterprises would then be able to come in from time to time by the proper method of outbidding the old ones, and the Government would do nothing except open the bids and award the channels to the highest bidders—and of course take in the rent for the general benefit of the taxpayers. We put the suggestion before the newspaper owners who want "freedom of the press" in facsimile broadcasting; but we don't for a moment expect them to like it.

The Periodical Press

IN A brief presented to the Massey Commission by the Periodical Press Association, representing the periodical publications of Canada other than newspapers, the point is made that Canada is the only nation in the world whose population reads more magazines of foreign origin than it does magazines edited and produced for its own people. This is in large measure the result of a geographical condition, the proximity of Canada to a nation ten times its size and much more than ten times as wealthy. But it is also a condition which should be combatted rather than favored by the governmental policies of the country, and it is this point on which the Commission, it may be hoped, will make some recommendations.

Large as is the Canadian circulation of the American magazine periodicals, it is not large enough to exercise any appreciable influence on their editorial policies, which are quite naturally designed to meet the tastes of American readers. Nobody desires to prevent Canadians from reading the products of American editors; but it is



THE INTERRUPTED GAME

surely in the national interest that Canadian editors, in their task of competing with these products for the attention of Canadian readers, should not be handicapped by any burdens from which their competitors are free. The brief enumerated quite a number of such burdens which could be removed or lightened by government action.

Many industries in Canada enjoy substantial governmental protection for no other reason than that they give employment to Canadians and diminish the dependence of the country on foreign sources and its consequent need of foreign exchange. The magazine-producing industry has both of these merits, and is subjected to more severe foreign competition than almost any of the protected industries. But it has also an additional merit which should, we think, entitle it to even more sympathetic consideration than any other type of production, for it turns out a product which contributes very directly and materially to the building up of a national spirit and a national self-understanding in Canada, a thing which none of its foreign competitors can possibly do. Nothing could fall more directly within the scope of the Massey Commission's reference; and no subject on which it may make recommendations should appeal more strongly to the Government and the people.

Health for the Children

THE Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto is an institution whose services reach far beyond the limits of even the section of Ontario of which Toronto is the business centre. In point of research it is one of the great hospitals of the continent, and has contributed directly to the betterment of child health in all parts of the world. As a patient-tending institution it receives sick children from an area hundreds of miles in radius.

Such an institution, we feel, is justified in asking for the support of both business enterprises and private citizens throughout a large part of Canada. That a strong and healthy rising generation is one of the best assets that business can have is so obvious that we need not labor it. (The patent medicine industry may be an exception, but there can be few others.) There has been a vast improvement in the strength and health of our younger people in the last thirty years, and no inconsiderable part of that improvement is due to the work of the great hospitals which deal with the diseases and disabilities of children.

No institution for the advancement of health, surely, can make a more effective appeal to both the heart and mind of the public than one which serves the children.

Poet and Critic

A POINT which we believe to be new, or at any rate to be stated in a new form, is put forward by Professor Northrop Frye of Victoria College in the current *University of Toronto Quarterly*. He is discussing "The Function of Criticism at the Present Time," and in answer to the question "Why does criticism have to exist?" he replies: "The best and shortest answer is that it can talk, and all the arts are dumb." A work of art even though it be in the form of words is no more a *statement* of its author's thought than is a painting, a statue or a sonata. "The art shows forth and cannot *say* anything." The poem exists, and offers itself to be experienced, precisely as does the statue or the sonata, but it explains itself no more than they do, and is therefore as proper a subject for critical discussion as they are. When the poet does try consciously to *interpret* his poem he stops creating the poem and begins to talk.

The process of creating a work of art is in large measure unconscious. It usually involves the use of technical skill, the acquisition of which has required practice; but by the time the artist is ready to produce a real work of art the skill has become automatic. The artist can seldom tell you how he arrived at his final result, and the studious critic can often bring to light truths about the process, and its result, of which the artist himself was not aware.

The literary critic (Mr. Frye is not talking about the book reviewer, who is a species of journalist) has thus a very important function,

—John Steele

NORTHROP FRYE: *"All the arts are dumb."*

that of mediating between artist and public. He can make the public see the work of art more completely than if it had never been criticized. The text of a Shakespeare play which we use today is identical (save perhaps for an emendation or two) with that which was available in 1750; but the play which we see with the mind's eye today is vastly richer than that which the reader or spectator of 1750 saw, and the difference is the result of an enormous amount of critical work, some of it of great brilliance. Mr. Frye writes of what he knows, for he has himself added notably by his criticism to the stature of another great and difficult English poet, William Blake.

The Everlasting Day

All heathenesse has dared to say
Christmas is but a common day.
No glimmering altar-lights to see,
No sweet bells ringing,
No feast, no starry balsam-tree,
No carol-singing!

But even there the Gift is known,
And people pray—in undertone.
There babes are cuddled to the breast,
The mothers humming
Remembered songs, forever blest,
About Christ's coming.

So, bless, with me, the ancient tale.
Wreathe the bright holly, sing wassail
With lusty voice and thankful heart.
Give without measure.
Thus may we find life's better part,
Enduring treasure.

J. E. MIDDLETON

On Being Indispensable

MR. HOWE was during the war an extraordinarily valuable man to Canada and to the Canadian Government. He probably got more efficiency out of the Canadian productive organization—the general economy of the country—than any other man could have done in his office and with his authority. He had some right at that time to consider himself indispensable, and certainly his departure would have been a very grave loss to Canada and the Allies.

As a parliamentarian Mr. Howe was never indispensable, and it is as a parliamentarian that he is now chiefly in the public eye. He is senior in the Cabinet to both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, but in any difference of opinion between him and either of those gentlemen there is little doubt which side public opinion would support. Mr. Howe should re-read, if he has read it before, the history of the episode between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Israel Tarte in 1902. Perhaps the PM should re-read it also.

The Ballet's Visit

IT IS not difficult to believe the assertion of the Sadler's Wells management that the expense of bringing that immense ballet production to Canada will leave no profit to be taken back even though every seat has been sold for every Canadian performance. A commercial management would of course have ensured some profit by skimping on the orchestra and other elements, and relying on the fame of the star dancers to satisfy the not too exacting tastes of the "yokels". But that is not in the Sadler's Wells tradition.

We think it should be possible to make a slight increase in the scale of prices for the projected visit of next season, and it may obviously be necessary to avoid taking the ballet to cities where it can make only a one-night stand, or where the capacity of the available theatre is too small. The fact that all performances had capacity audiences made it impossible to judge which part of the repertoire appealed most to Canadians, but we suspect that the classic works, and especially "Swan Lake," were the big successes. The "Sleeping Beauty" extract, the Symphonic Variations, both of them incomparable examples of the sheer loveliness of dancing, surely came next on the list. The mimetic works, most of which displayed a good deal less terpsichorean technique, seemed to move the audiences less deeply, probably because they are not greatly different from what we are accustomed to. The best of these were certainly "Façade" and "Hamlet," both of which are rich in poetic power. "Checkmate" and "The Rake's Progress" were both very clever, but "Miracle in the Gorbals" failed to move the Canadian audiences, and seemed scarcely worthy of the company's powers. It seems possible that ballet of the highest type is an art which should not come too close to the realism of our common life—and life in the Gorbals is pretty definitely common. The effort to see it with the poet's eye, even with all the aid that the ballet can give, is pretty hard for us Canadians.

America and Americans

The Toronto *Telegram* has rallied to defend the British Information Service against the Halifax *Chronicle-Herald*, which roundly rebuked it for talking about somebody visiting "America and Canada". The Halifax paper called this use of "America" "an outworn and objectionable practice". Outworn practices have habits of hanging on in spite of their threadbare character, and some

Haligonians still talk of going "up to Canada", which differs from the BIS error only by being out of date since 1867 instead of since 1776. When an Englishman hears the word "America" he does not think of the two linked continents which constitute North, Central and South America; he thinks of that part of it which impressed itself upon his mind by revolting from British government in 1776, and he forgets that there were other parts of it which were never under British government, and one part which was under British government and elected to remain so. His history and his literature are full of writings like those of Burke (whom present-day Canadians seldom read) in which that revolted part is called "America", and he hates to give up the usage. The fact that it annoys some Canadians does not, we fear, penetrate his consciousness very deeply. The people of the United States, of course, encourage him in his evil ways by singing patriotic hymns and songs in which their country is called "America". Canadians cannot expect to alter the linguistic practices of both the great English-speaking nations just because they are illogical, inaccurate and ambiguous.

After all, the ambiguity is not really serious. The noun "American" is practically incapable of ambiguity; it always means an inhabitant of the United States, because nobody ever wants to talk about the inhabitants of the hemisphere as a single class; they may be South, North or Central Americans, but none of them except the people of the United States need ever be called Americans. The noun "America" should be replaced by "the Americas" or "the United States" when there would be ambiguity, as in "the birds of America", but in any case the context usually clears the matter up. The adjective "American" is the worst offender. It can pretty safely be said that it means "of the United States" except when it cannot possibly do so. American literature does not include either Argentine or Canadian literature, but American and Canadian literature are both parts of North American literature, for they have some qualities in common.

City Finance Problems

THE city used to be a highly self-contained entity; indeed in the old days of small-scale warfare it was separated from everything that was not part of itself by a fortified wall, remnants of which can still be seen on this continent in such ancient places as Quebec and St. Augustine. It continued to be reasonably self-contained even after the abolition of fortification, until a generation or so ago, when the advent of motor transport broke down its separatism. The true population entity of an urban area today may extend for a radius of nearly thirty miles from the centre, and the problem of administering and financing such an area has not yet been scientifically tackled. The "city" continues to be only the central part of this area, perhaps only twelve or fifteen square miles in extent; and the traditional powers and revenue resources of the government of this area are quite inadequate. To this problem have been added those of the huge and growing amount of property which, although used for business purposes, is exempt from taxation because it belongs to the Crown or one of its "emanations", and the further problems arising from a greatly enlarged conception of society's duty to the unfortunate. Legislation to deal with this situation has lagged far behind both social thinking and economic change.

A valuable study of some aspects of this situation has been made by the Committee on Municipal-Provincial Relations of the Civic Advisory Council of Toronto, and will soon be available in printed form, under the title "Municipal-Provincial Fiscal Relations". By what seems an unfortunate limitation, due to the existence of another committee of the CAC, this report avoids all discussion of the fiscal relations of the central city with its satellite municipalities. With this exception it is a very complete survey of a situation which is common to every large urban area of Canada and indeed of the continent. Its chief recommendation is the setting up of a board of inquiry—possibly a Royal Commission—to investigate the whole problem; but it also urges a clearer definition of the municipal functions, responsibilities and resources "in rural, urban and metropolitan areas"; the power to tax Crown-owned properties; and the adoption of long-term budgeting by municipalities. It makes the point that anti-cyclical budgeting is unsuited to municipal expenditures and should be attended to by other levels of government.

The volume should be of great help to other metropolitan municipalities in Canada, and indeed to many municipalities of slightly less than metropolitan size. The overburdening of real property by the responsibilities thrown on civic administrations in recent years is one of the major reasons for shortages of housing and many other evils.

The Two Socialist Pigs

WHAT is to become of the two pigs of Howard Clayton-Wright, of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, Socialist England? He bought them to consume the swill from the canteen of the factory of a company of which he is Chairman. He paid an employee of the company overtime rates for coming to feed and attend to them. They are now ready for slaughtering. He has applied for a licence to slaughter them, without which they cannot lawfully be slaughtered. He has been refused a licence.

He has not, it appears, complied with the requirements set out in Form LLP 49. The person who fed the pigs was not the owner of the pigs, nor was he a full-time domestic servant nor an agricultural worker. Only pigs fed by their owners or by a domestic servant or an agricultural worker can be lawfully slaughtered in the free and happy land of Britain.

Mr. Clayton-Wright has, it seems to us, only one possible course; it is to go on having his pigs fed by the company employee, at overtime rates, until they die of starvation—or of over-eating, if pigs ever die of over-eating, which we suspect may not be the case. He cannot stop feeding them, because they would starve, and that is cruelty to animals. He cannot export them to a place where they will be beyond the reach of the British Ministry of Food, because of export controls and quarantine rules. He can of course tell both the pigs and the Ministry to go to hell, but they almost certainly would not go, at any rate until after the general election.

Nervous From The Service

I SPENT in the service three years of my prime,
And all I succeeded in killing was time;
But I won, while my betters were off to the wars,
A high reputation for scrubbing the floors.

Now the radio tells me by night and by day
The life of a soldier is jolly and gay,
With rest, recreation and plenty of pay,
And any Canuck is a fool to delay.

So make me a batman. I'm willing to bat
In a stunning tea-cosy they label a hat.
The radio wins. I've no will to resist.
Goodbye to my civvies! I'm off to enlist!

Don't tell me my plan is incredibly daft:
It's the best one I know for avoiding the draft!

J. E. P.

passing show

OUR spiritual adviser points out that the reason why the Russians are moving mountains by atomic energy is that they have to. They haven't any faith.

"Opodnosof played it (the Bach Chaconne) correctly, as if he were playing a single violin."—*Globe and Mail* music critic.
The way we heard it, he was.

The U.S. Republicans are said to be contemplating running a woman for Vice-President, to catch the female vote. The Democrats could always run another woman and promise to have the President die after a year or two in office.

The London *Spectator* thinks that Christian names should be such that there can be no ambiguity about the sex of the bearer. The idea is that if you can't tell what people are from their clothes you can ask their names.

We never did expect Drew to withdraw,

though we must admit that the party withdrew a bit with Drew.

The Kingston Whig-Standard is peeved with this column for making fun of the Senate, but we must have something to make fun of. Will it be all right if we say right here that the Senate is no funnier than the House of Commons, the Film Board, the Weather Bureau, the Ontario Board of Film Censors, and the Santa Claus Parade—and only a little funnier than the Supreme Court?

The Ottawa River froze two weeks ahead of time this year. The Ottawa parliamentary oratory didn't.

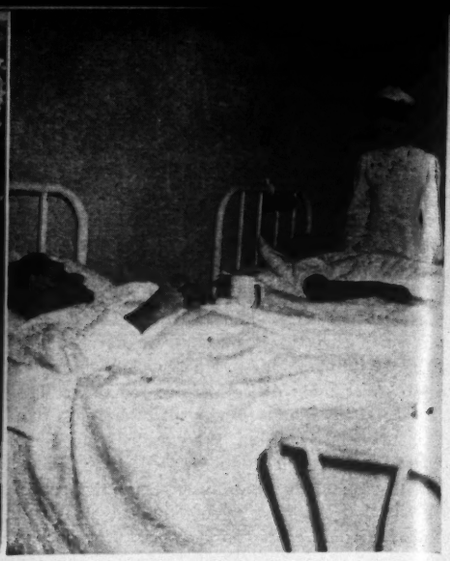
The Ottawa Evening Journal wants the Massey Commission to consider the cultural values of "a tender well-cooked steak smothered in mushrooms." So darned cultured that you won't even mention onions, eh?

The British Ministry of Food says that anybody who wants a steak should see a psychiatrist. All right, but how do the psychiatrists get them?

Bishop Barnes of Birmingham is busy advocating sterilization, which after all is merely an extension of the immigration restriction laws to a new kind of immigration.

Lucy says the fourteen years of Labor government in New Zealand was just right—seven fat years living on the results of past private enterprise, then seven lean years living on the results of the seven years of Socialism.

ALTHOUGH *in the heart of the Maria Chapdelaine country, Arvida has all earmarks of modernity.*



HOSPITAL *was built by the company which pays for any deficit but it is operated by the town.*

ARVIDA: ACE COMPANY TOWN

For Those Who See Company Towns As Modern Forms of Feudalism Arvida is Welcome Relief

by Fergus Cronin

THE QUIET TOWN of Arvida, Que., was built by the Aluminum Co. of Canada in 1926 to provide housing for employees of their new factory on the upper Saguenay River. The town's story is a cheerful one of cooperation between company and residents, so much so that the citizens boast that theirs is no longer a "company town."

It is 12 hours by train from Montreal or 45 minutes north-west of Quebec City by air. One's first impression is shock at finding so far off the beaten track a modern city, where there are no unpaved streets, and where can be found such up-to-date institutions as a city manager and a civic-run recreation centre.

Since incorporation, the Aluminum company has gradually and voluntarily relinquished its hold upon the town government to such an extent that a Protestant minister, a Catholic priest and a voting property owner all say, "Here we have complete civic democracy."

In addition, the 11,000 residents of the town enjoy a standard of living as high as can be found anywhere in Canada. Rents for company houses (there are 1500) start at $30 a month. Almost all of the town's wage earners work for the company for an average of about $52 a week.

The assistant-principal and science teacher at Arvida High School, L. H. Balcom, who has been in the town for six years, says he would rather work in Arvida than any other part of the province. He and his wife and child live in a six-room, semi-detached house for which they pay $40 a month. The company, he said, keeps the houses in good repair. There are no slums.

Teachers' salaries, said Mr. Balcom, although a little higher than in most of Quebec, are not as high as in Montreal, but he felt the lower rents more than made up the difference. Food prices are kept reasonable because the town market is run by a large Montreal chain store.

His wife's complaint was that they sometimes felt "rather isolated—so far away from people." This is counteracted for the most part, however, by a vigorous social life. The town boasts more than 100 clubs and associations, including a miniature symphony orchestra.

The United Church minister, Rev. Kenneth Woodwark, observes that Arvida is still a company town, but only in the sense that the company still owns most of the property. It is not like some other company towns, he said, where everyone feels he has to "toe the line."

A Quebec cabinet minister once stated publicly that Arvida, with its 13 schools, was so advanced educationally, he had found it a good policy to keep his eye on it to know what to recommend for the rest of the province.

Four years ago was begun the first classical course ever to be given free, and since then other school boards have followed Arvida's example. It covers the first four years of the eight years required for an Arts degree, or the equivalent of high school in some school systems.

Arvida has a city manager, R. A. Lemieux, who answers to a council consisting of a mayor and two aldermen, all elected. According to the town's constitution, if a proposed bill involves money it must be backed by the majority of voters as well as property value. In other words, to bring about a change involving money, both the majority of the 376 property-owning voters and the company must be on the same side. Where no money is involved, however, only a majority of voters is necessary, and the company has only one vote.

A significant illustration of the voters' ability to out-vote the company was in 1946, when a referendum was held to decide whether or not the town wanted the "dry law" repealed. It was common knowledge that the company was in favor of repeal, because in its recently completed Saguenay Inn it had included a basement bar. The proposed change was defeated 142 to 83, and the bar has remained closed.

The man given most credit for defeating the introduction of liquor to Arvida is Father Joseph Levesque, 61-year-old pastor of one of the two Roman Catholic parishes. Although he admitted that adults probably drink almost as much as they would with liquor in their own town ("wet" Chicoutimi is only five miles away), he pointed out that the average age of the town's inhabitants is 18, that 50 per cent of the population go to school and that a dry law makes it more difficult for teenagers to obtain liquor.

One company official observed that it would take 15 to 20 years more before Arvida could be considered completely independent of the company's help. "We ran the town openly at first," he said. "Now we do so from behind the scenes."

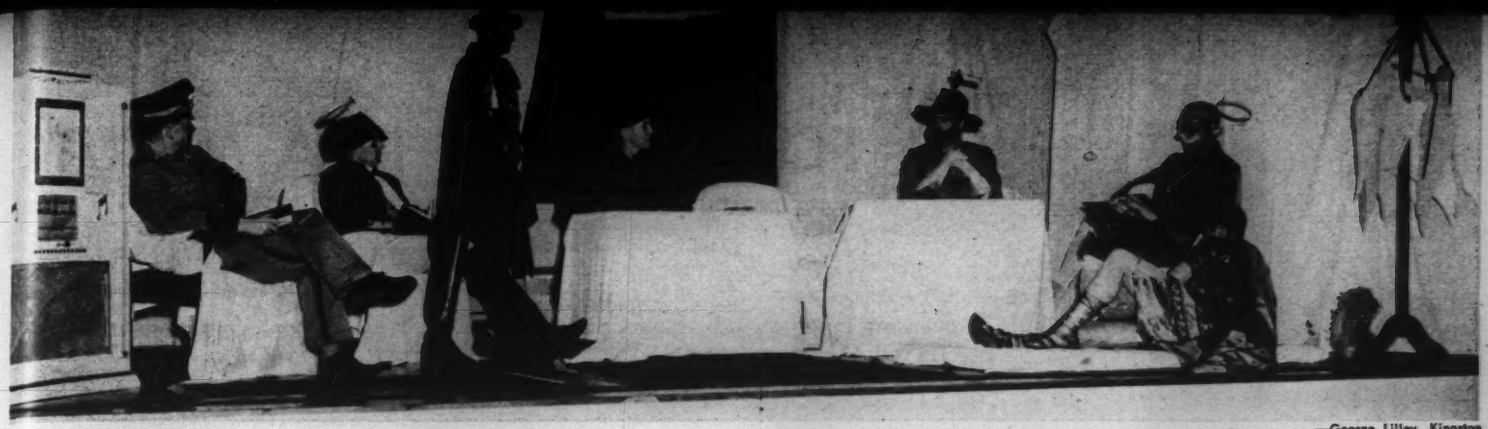
Arvida, therefore, is a healthy town and a happy one. And what's more, it's democratic.

FERGUS CRONIN is a member of the editorial staff of The Montreal Daily Star.

MAYOR *Louis Fay (l.), shipping boss at Aluminum, has own home and eight children.*

FATHER LEVESQUE (l.) *is one of Arvida's two priests and R. A. Lemieux (r.) is city manager.*

RECREATION *centre's upkeep is paid for by the Aluminum Co. Members pay 50c a year only.*



—George Lilley, Kingston

EVEN "MONTGOMERY" *has his difficulties with the principles of war in an instructional playlet at the Canadian Army Staff College. "Rommel" is a critic.*

It's Hard To Be a General!

by Cliff Bowering

EVERY year at Kingston, Ontario, in the shadow cast by some of the most colorful pages in the nation's history, about 60 carefully selected officers from the Canadian Army work toward an enviable goal. They are the students who attend the Canadian Army Staff College in impressive, time-honored Fort Frontenac . . . an ancient military site older than the city itself.

With few exceptions, every officer in the Army today has his sights set on the Staff College target. It is the key to a successful Army career; few officers who are not graduates ever climb above the rank of major.

But the way to the target is difficult, and purposely so. An applicant first must have completed 12 months of pre-staff study, 95 per cent of it in his own time, and have successfully written a set of rigid examinations. It is during that year that each officer will discover whether or not he possesses the character, stamina and intelligence required of a sound staff officer.

The latest course ended in November and the next course commences Jan. 19, 1950. Most of the students come from the Army but each year a few arrive from the RCAF, the United Kingdom and the United States. This is all part of a highly successful reciprocal program of inter-service and international study and training. One of Canada's most famous soldiers, youngish, internationally-known Lt. Gen. G. G. Simonds, CB, CBE, DSO, is commandant of the Staff College and also of its sister institution, the National Defence College, which stands across the parade square of Fort Frontenac.

To Forts and Factories

Instruction consists of lectures, syndicate and general discussions, model demonstrations, indoor and outdoor exercises. In addition, visits are arranged to military installations such as Fort Churchill, Shilo and Rivers, Manitoba, various Army training establishments and industrial plants such as Canada Car and Foundry and Canadian Arsenals, Limited.

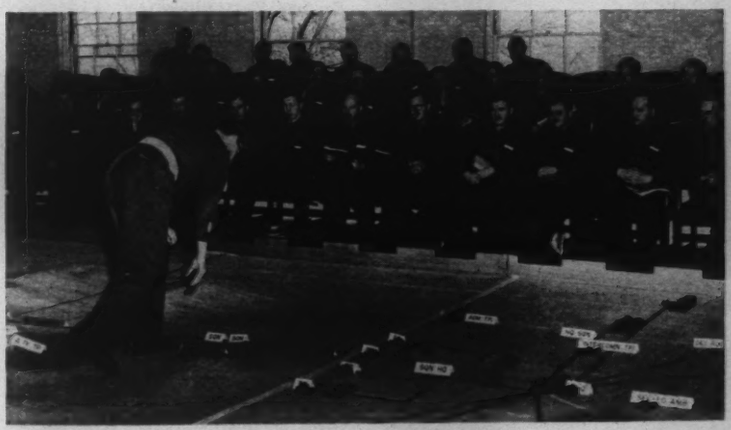
To gain some inkling of the types of subjects covered by lecturers and the scope of the study at the Staff College, here are a few of the speakers who have contributed invaluable information: Sir Hubert Wilkins, famed Arctic explorer and internationally-famous lecturer, on life in the Arctic; D. A. Stevenson on the International Labor Organization; Prof. A. R. M. Lower of Queen's University, on Canada's foreign policy; J. G. Notman on the Industrial Preparedness Association; Arnold Smith of the Department of External Affairs, on the pattern of Soviet life. In addition to such highly qualified men as these, each Corps and Service director from Army Headquarters in Ottawa travels to the College to outline the work and recent developments within his particular branch.

Using Today's Techniques

To add impetus, interest and detail to the varied subjects taught at the College, officials have drawn upon a scheme employed with great success in colleges in the United States and the United Kingdom. It is the skilful blending of lectures, model demonstrations and costumed playlets. Many difficult phases of training which otherwise might have lost much value in lengthy oral discourse thus are brightened by the use of beautifully constructed models and the clever mixture of humor and seriousness by the student or staff stage actors.

A fine example of this is the annual presentation of "Exercise Valhalla" . . . a subtle "drama" enacted by costumed instructors to illustrate the cardinal principles of war. Using such historically famous militarists as Caesar, Alexander the Great, Ghengis Khan, Napoleon, Rommel and Montgomery as the exponents of various principles of war, the actors cleverly but forcibly bring home the lessons learned through the passage of time. The "drama" comes about when "Monty" attempts to enter Valhalla, the soldiers' mythical Happy Hunting Ground. To qualify, he first must convince the court of experts that his principles of war warrant such "presumption".

The Staff College is one seat of learning where formal written examinations are not used to judge the students. The officers are judged continually throughout the duration of the course on such points as the way in which they can summarize and the manner with which they can approach and appreciate any given problem. Graduates leave the college with a new sense of self-assurance, yet another quality that distinctively marks the good staff officer.



SKILFULLY *constructed models are used during a lecture on armored tactics. This is "bird's-eye viewpoint" technique, an advance over the old sand table.*

GUNNER *and Guardsman from the British Army were among the students.*

U.S. Army and French Army were both represented on the course.

DIRECTOR, *Col. W. C. Dick, with distinguished visitors, E. Elbridge, of the U.S. College of War, Sir Hubert Wilkins and Commandant, Gen. Simonds.*

—Panel: Canadian Army

FORTY MOUTHS A MINUTE

As Neo-Malthusians Prophesy Famine Potentialities for More Food Are Examined Around the Globe

by John A. Stevenson

—Miller

IRRIGATION *projects will enlarge our crop-yielding areas. Typical is the Mormon Flat Dam, Arizona.*

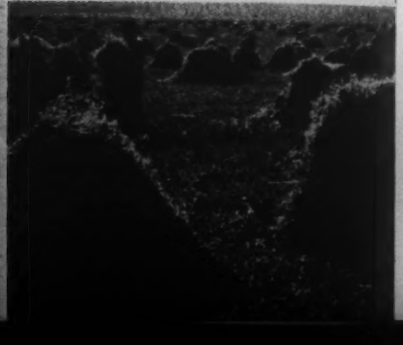
—Miller

SHEEP *may be plentiful in Australia but economists there predict food imports necessary in five years.*

—Miller

CATTLE *of Wyoming make a heartening display. But can much of the world's pastureland be better utilized as farmland? Below: Science fights diseases of wheat. Certain Canadian types can now completely resist rust.*

—H. Pollard



THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY prophecy of the English clergyman Thomas R. Malthus was grim: that, unless the world's steady increase of population was checked, it would soon go hungry through lack of adequate food supplies. But the gloomy prediction was falsified by the Industrial Revolution and the steady increase of food stuffs from the virgin Americas and Australasia.

Still Malthus has always had disciples as pessimistic as himself about the outlook for the world. One was the physicist Sir William Crookes. In his presidential address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1898 he asserted that the era of more and more food production by newly opened territories was ended. Unless the yields of crops could be increased, there would be a serious world food shortage after the third decade of twentieth century.

Yet Crookes himself suggested a solution for the impasse that he forecast: the fixation of nitrogen from the air. As a result, artificial fertilizers (the world consumption is now at the rate of 4 million tons per annum) have become a powerful factor in the increased production of grain.

Production has also been greatly stimulated by the science of plant genetics. Expert agronomists like the late Dr. Charles Saunders of Ottawa, the discoverer of Marquis wheat, and the late Sir Rowland Biffen of Cambridge evolved new varieties of wheat and other grains to cope with special conditions such as the need for early ripening and resistance to drought and rust. These men made possible an enormous expansion of the world's grain-growing area. In 1898 the combined wheat acreage of Canada, Argentina and Australia was only 16 million acres; by 1930, when Crookes' epoch of scarcity was due to begin, it had increased 63 million acres.

Yet there still emerge at intervals Jeremiahs like Henry Fairfield Osborn, ("This Plundered Planet") and W. Vogt ("The Road to Survival"). Their gloomy predictions about the imminence of world-wide famine, unless drastic measures are taken without delay, have attracted considerable attention.

JOHN A. STEVENSON is a Canadian journalist, formerly Ottawa correspondent for The Times, *London.*

A Few Answers

The validity of their pessimistic forecasts was roundly challenged at the recent annual meeting of the British Association, at Newcastle in England, by the President, Sir John Russell. Until his retirement in 1945, Sir John was head of the famous U.K. agricultural station at Rothamsted. He is a high authority on problems relating to food and agriculture.

He admitted that the world's population, now placed at 2,300 millions, was increasing at the rate of 20 million per annum. Every minute 40 more mouths have to be fed. But he was optimistic that science could provide a solution for this problem. He emphasized that out of the 11,000 million acres of the earth's surface, estimated to be "climatically suited" for the growth of crops, only between 3,000 and 4,000 million acres, or less than 10 per cent of the total land surface, are under cultivation.

Between 85 and 90 per cent of this cultivated area is devoted to food; the balance to industrial crops such as cotton. The former quota is equivalent to one and one-half acres per human being. Sir John estimated that this acreage, if the British standard of yield was attained for it, could provide everybody in the world with the British pre-war ration of calories. Another three and one-half acres per head could be available for development into productive tilth.

Meanwhile irrigation projects under way will enlarge the agricultural area of both the U.S. and Canada. New dams on the Nile will add millions of acres for cultivation in Egypt and the Sudan. In Siberia the Russians have been pushing the agricultural frontier northward, until they are now growing fair crops on the shores of the Arctic and in Turkestan. Irrigation through the sinking of tube-wells has former deserts producing good yields of cotton and other crops. In Australia soil chemists have made fertile large tracts. The previous barrenness has been cured by the artificial provision of essential soil elements like copper and zinc.

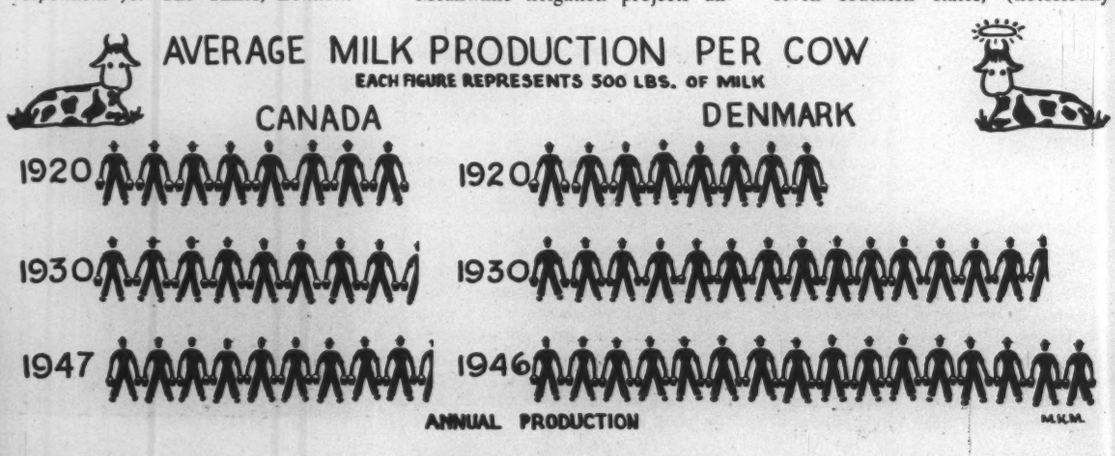
Yet last month in Canberra, Opposition Member Larry Anthony cast a baleful eye at Government agricultural figures and prophesied. Within five years Australia will be forced to import annually 130,000 tons of meat, 156,000 tons of potatoes and 70,000 tons of fruit. This for a country that we all think of as a food producer! The population then would probably be 10 million. Why? Sir David Rivett, another Australian, said shortage of water is "Public Enemy No. 1". "Australia's main cause of anxiety is not doubt of her capacity to grow more food, but doubt of her ability to do it in the time available."

Compared with Australia, Canada has abundant water. But we must take adequate forest conservation measures to protect it.

Loosening the Corn Belt

Chemists, cooperating with soil physicists, plant breeders and agricultural instructors, have helped in the notable increase of 30 per cent in U.S. farm production since 1940. Some of the results are remarkable. Iowa's 1948 corn champion showed the prodigious yield of 244 bushels per acre.

Last year some 50,000 farmers in seven southern states, (notoriously



backward agriculturally) used the new hybrid corn invented by Henry Wallace, adopted new methods of cultivation and stepped up their former yield by four times. In the State of Washington more irrigation combined with heavier doses of nitrate produced 522 bushels of potatoes on a single acre. Authoritative experts think a further increase of 50 per cent in American farm production is possible by 1970.

Obviously there is much greater scope for improved methods in Europe, Asia and Africa, where millions of peasants still get meagre yields from their land by primitive methods.

Pest Antidotes

Science is also increasing food supplies by successful offensives against pests, weeds and diseases, which afflict animals and plants. In Canada, certain types of grain can now resist rust. Cattle raising has heretofore been a risky venture in large tracts of Africa. Now cattle raisers there have an antidote for the tsetse fly. And Rhodesia is expected to become a large exporter of beef.

The sea as well as the land can increase the contribution of food supplies. The deep-sea fishing industry has been enormously improved in recent years by aeroplanes, radar, ultrasasonic oscillators and other mechanical devices for locating schools of fish and even identifying their types. Experiments conducted in inland North American waters and in salt water lochs in Scotland have shown that fertilizing elements containing nourishment for fish can increase greatly their number and size.

Miss Judith Robinson in her admirable biography of the Canadian-born Dr. Tom Cullen of Baltimore quotes the latter, in his official capacity with the fortunes of the famous oyster-beds of Chesapeake Bay. His statement: their present annual production of oysters could easily be increased fivefold by scientific cultivation and the elimination of pollution. Certain seaweeds are rich in essential ingredients of important vitamins like A, B1 and B2.

We should keep a close eye on our own food production. There is a decrease in relation to our population. With the period 1935-39 as a base livestock population index (100), here are the 1947 figures: cattle on Canadian farms, 111.5; swine, 139; sheep, 87.8; and horses, 71.7. Of grains in 1947 Canada produced more wheat, clover, alfalfa, barley and flax —less oats, buckwheat and potatoes. But remember our population has grown by 2 million since 1941.

Danes Beat Us

The improvement of milk production in our country bears close examination too. In 1920 the annual average of the Canadian cow was 3,999 lbs. By 1930 it has been raised to 4,107 lbs. In 1947 it had reached about 4,650 lbs. This looks a fairly good gain, but it compares unfavorably with that achieved by Danish dairymen. In 1920 their average yield per cow was 4,000 lbs. each year. By selective breeding and scientific feeding they had increased it to 7,300 lbs. per cow by 1930. In 1946, despite the ravages of the Nazi occupation among the dairy herds of Denmark, their milk yield per cow was over 8,000 lbs.

Moreover between 1920 and 1930 the dairymen of New Zealand increased their yield of butter-fat per cow by 40 per cent, which made the Canadian advance in that period look trivial.

Cattle Talk

Nevertheless, in Canada there is no lack of interest in better breeds. This year at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, entries were so heavy that hundreds had to be turned away, or sheltered in out-of-town stables overnight. More than 1,100 cattle were entered in the dairy classes.

The only obstacle to a substantial increase in the annual milk production of Canadian cows is the indifference of the great majority of our farmers to the application of scientific methods of breeding and feeding. We are constantly hearing of Canadian cows with wonderful records of milk production. Under the latest techniques of artificial insemination bulls

—Malak

JAMES GARDINER: *"Canada no longer has a topheavy surplus of food."*

born of such cows could be used to transmit their milk-producing qualities to between 10,000 and 15,000 calves apiece in a single year. With the cooperation of our farmers in a concerted scheme for the eradication of inferior dairy stock, Canada could achieve within a decade a 50 per cent increase in milk production without any increase in the number of cows.

And the matter of milk production in Canada directly strengthens the case of Sir John Russell: that the potentialities for a great increase in the world's food supplies are a comforting argument against the gloom-painters. And though Canada "No longer has a top-heavy surplus of food for the export" (Agricultural Minister James Gardiner's words to the FAO in Washington) a judicious program for the preservation and utilization of her resources may serve to maintain the movement of forty pairs of hands to the forty hungry mouths.

Busy, Busy, Busy

Newfoundland's Oliver L. Vardy Adds Parliamentary Job To Host of Activities

by Eric Seymour

RECENTLY the Premier of Newfoundland, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, announced that he had named Oliver L. Vardy as his parliamentary assistant. He will speak for the Premier in his absence from the House of Assembly, especially handling the chore of answering questions already tabled.

Mr. Vardy is a man endowed with plenty of qualifications to fill this exalted position by virtue of his great success at the polls in Newfoundland's first provincial elections—he defeated Harold Mews, the Progressive Conservative leader — with a record vote in the West End of St. John's, which was thought to be solidly P C. Vardy's driving force, personality and experience in campaigning, gained from two four-year terms as Municipal Councillor, made him the West Enders' choice for their Number One representative and now he has become the Premier's choice as his first lieutenant.

Born in Channel, Nfld., in 1906, Mr. Vardy moved to the mainland with his parents at an early age. He received his preliminary education at Halifax, then took a course in journalism at the University of Wisconsin. After a spell of journalism combined with advertising for several years in the United States he returned to Newfoundland with his wife in 1936 and began his sponsored foreign news broadcasts. Since his retirement from the local air waves in 1944 he hasn't had a near-challenger for his title of king of local radio newscasters. He gave a six-nights-a-week broadcast for the Newfoundland Butter Co. (now a Uni-Lever subsidiary and since union the name has changed to Newfoundland Margarine Co.).

Launch Into Politics

Mr. Vardy left radio in 1944 and became Vice-President and Managing Director of the American Aerated Water Co., Vice-President of Cousins (Nfld.), and President of Sanitary Products. All these businesses are in a flourishing condition thanks to his able leadership and advice. In fact, the aerated water company is now established in one of the most modern buildings in the new province and is equally ahead in equipment.

Eight years ago he entered Municipal politics and was elected far up the list of the six successful candidates. Throughout his term of office he has brought reformations to City Hall. His insistence brought modern snow removal equipment to the St. John's Municipal Council, better, more up-to-date garbage-clearing apparatus, better roads and more paved streets.

Now Mr. Vardy is doing something of the same job on a province-wide scale. As Director of the Relief Works Administration he has settled down with his usual thoroughness and sense of what must be done to what amounts to a Herculean task. It is the task of supervising the many projects which urgent relief cases are doing

OLIVER L. VARDY: *Qualifications.*

throughout the province: repairing roads, fixing up church and school property, patching up public wharves and a host of other jobs. Over 3,000 men are now working instead of receiving dole at the rate of 57 cents an hour (they donate every second day's labor free). The project has not been without opposition from labor, a situation which has augmented Mr. Vardy's administrative difficulties. A newly formed organization known as the St. John's Community Labor Board, which embraces all the capital's unions, went on record as being in accord with the government's effort to abolish dole but thinks the rate of pay too low. Mr. Vardy, however, has emphasized that the relief plan is not designed to find work for every Newfoundlander now out of employment (at present, about 30,000). The scheme is only for the relief of about 10,000 in direct need since the others, apparently, are living on savings accumulated from previous employment.

But he has not confined his activities to civic affairs and business; he has devoted much of his spare leisure to social activity such as the Kinsmen's Association. He is a past president of the St. John's Club and a delegate at the convention which took place recently in Quebec City. He has been in demand for radio auctions and has given freely of his time and talents in Rotary's annual show and in the Wesley Church radio auction. Every Christmas for years back he has been the chief broadcaster in connection with the hospital radio parties when he takes the microphone through the wards of the General and Orthopaedic hospitals.

He has been a member of the Traffic Commission, a member of the executive of the Associated Newfoundland Industries and a member of the Board of Trade. He is also a member of the IOOF and a Steward of Wesley United Church.

Parliament's Not Dull

Even a Powerful Government Blushes and Shudders When Cats Escape the Bag

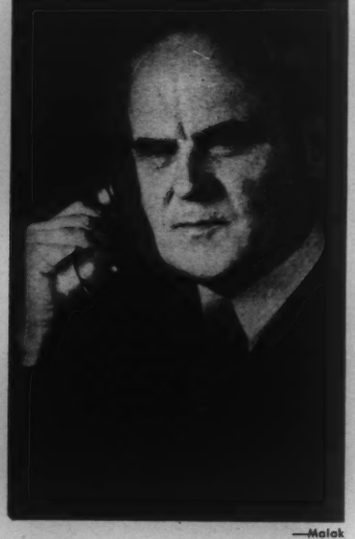
by Michael Barkway

IN THE history books the first session of the 21st Parliament may be remembered for the amendments to the British North America Act and the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. In the mind of an observer in the gallery it will be remembered for one astonishing scene, which was repeated with minor changes several days running.

To the Speaker's right, and half way down the House on his left where the overflow of Liberals sit, there were long rows of empty desks. A few Liberal members idly read newspapers or wrote letters or listened disinterestedly. The front Government bench was deserted except for one small, good-humored, argumentative figure. Across the House the bottom half was thronged with eager Opposition members, hurling accusations, questions and protests at that one solitary figure. It was Stuart Garson, Minister of Justice, carrying alone the almost impossible task of defending the Government's ten months' suppression of the McGregor report on the flour-milling combine.

This was the session which everyone said was going to be dull. The Government had 190 members odd out of 262. The reduced Conservative opposition started out self-conscious and apologetic, ready to do their painful duty if only they could decide what it was. The CCF, even smaller and more painfully reduced, started out with a deliberate perkiness; but one imagined the dozen of them meeting daily to repeat "Are we downhearted? No!"

In the horde of Liberal backbenchers the individual members, especially the new ones, felt submerged and small. As people will, they found consolation in their numbers for their individual insignificance. Their contribution to most of the debates was limited to crowd noises, though once in a while a determined character sought solace for his ego by making a tedious speech about the virtues and problems of his own riding. The Liberal horde waited daily to learn what it was to vote for next. The Cabinet was in complete charge, and if there were any strains in the Government ranks they were hidden in the Cabinet room.



—Malak

HOWE: *Colleagues had their say.*

From his position of strength Prime Minister St. Laurent was generous. He restored the time private members had not had since before the war. He graciously received a couple of private members' bills (Davie Fulton's on crime comics and Roy Knight's on federal aid for education).

Mr. St. Laurent even accepted Stanley Knowles' amendment to his proposals about the BNA Act. Never had Mr. St. Laurent so well justified his nickname. "Uncle Louis" was indulgent. He was like a good disciplinarian who lets the children have a good time knowing he can stop them with a word when it has gone far enough.

—Capital Press

GARSON: *A solitary Cabinet figure.*

The Opposition was fumbling all this time, looking for issues, trying unsuccessfully to develop lines of attack. The best the Tories could do on the constitutional issue was to say the Government's idea was right, but its methods or its time was wrong. The best they could do on the Budget was to try to resurrect the alarm they had failed to generate during the election campaign about the loss of the British market. Even on defence they failed to stir much interest or to shake Claxton. General Pearkes had a serious argument, coming with special force from a soldier, about the prime role which the air force ought to have in Canada's armament. But it became submerged under the temporizing Conservative policy of demanding a committee on Defence.

The Opposition deserves little credit, and the Liberal mass no blame, for the fact that this session suddenly came to life. It was the quiet, remote figure of 61-year-old Fred McGregor, Combines Commissioner, who achieved that.

In the change "Uncle Louis" became an embarrassed (though always dignified) figure, leaning forward over his desk, peering anxiously at Garson as though wondering what he would reveal next. Drew, Diefenbaker, Macdonnell, Coldwell and Knowles became crusaders wagging accusing fingers like shining swords at the Government. The House of Commons was transformed from a debating society of rather inferior oratorical talent into the High Court of Parliament, probing, enquiring, pursuing.

Least happy in the change were the backbench Liberals. They could add nothing to the defence, nothing to the prosecution. They could only go on waiting like the chorus of Women of Canterbury "living and partly living," hoping that their leaders could straighten it all out.

Election Eve Decision

For the Cabinet it was a little different. Each member of it was involved in the McGregor affair. The decision to suppress the McGregor report on the flour-milling industry was a Cabinet decision, taken on the eve of an election to avoid the open split which Howe threatened if the report were published. That was why the solitary figure of Stuart Garson made such an odd impression. It is true that the Cabinet never left him quite alone. Throughout one sitting of incessant inquisition, Milton Gregg, Minister of Veterans Affairs, sat reading a book. At one time C. D. Howe sat listening, not helping very much with occasional interjections. At another Aphonse Fournier, Minister of Public Works and House Leader, sat getting more and more impatient, and finally tried to shut off the debate on a point of order—aimed, it seemed, at stopping Garson's explanations rather than the Opposition's questions.

Garson's colleagues certainly made his job no easier. When the McGregor report was first tabled both the Prime Minister and Howe had their say. They let the cat half out of the bag, and then left Stuart Garson to make the best of it. He couldn't let the cat right out, and he had no chance of stuffing it back again. As John Diefenbaker said, a corner of the veil which normally covers the privileged doings of ministers and civil servants had been lifted. It was impossible to pretend there was nothing behind it; equally impossible to lift it right up; almost inevitable to give the outside world a few more peeks.

—Capital Press

DIEFENBAKER: *A sudden crusader.*

—Malak

THE PM: *Indulgent "Uncle Louis."*

It might have been less embarrassing for the Government if Garson had been less patient, less painstaking and less honest in his explanations of what happened. The more he said, the clearer it became that the Government had no proper answer to the charge of having deliberately broken the law; but the clearer it also became that he at least had no intention of ducking his responsibility to Parliament. For that his colleagues in the Liberal party may in the long run be very thankful.

When other ministers showed their impatience, Garson gently rebuked them: "When the propriety of the Government's actions is involved", he said, "I think the better course is to take the members into one's confidence and give these facts."

Quite early on, this session was nicknamed "the constitutional session". The description applies, though in quite a different sense, to these later weeks. If the first half was devoted to bringing the Canadian constitution over to Canada, the second part was devoted to ensuring that it would be respected.

The bludgeon blows of George Drew (in good humor and on top of his form), the quiet, devastating sincerity of "Long Jim" Macdonnell, the tense, waspish thrusts of John Diefenbaker, the frigid enquiries of M. J. Coldwell: behind these inadequate but serviceable weapons appeared a shrouded magnificence, the majesty of Parliament and the immemorial rights of a democratic assembly.

Over and over again the House was bored by the procedural arguments of Stanley Knowles, a thin, straggling, school-masterish figure, who is the foremost student of parliamentary rules. But when the Prime Minister seemed to sneer at the procedural fuss, Knowles rose to eloquence and quoted memorable words: "The only weapon by which the minority can defend themselves from attempts (at improper

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

TWO GERMAN ARMIES

THOUGH Adolf Hitler's dust is scattered in the ruins of Berlin and his "thousand-year Reich" is hacked in three pieces, the German problem still remains the greatest question in world politics, with cooperation to destroy her replaced by competition to win her—or more precisely, to keep the other side from winning her.

Probably nothing that has happened since the war, not even the report of the Soviet atom bomb, has so disturbed the peoples of the Western world as the recent spate of discussion of the need for re-establishing a German Army. It may seem to many that this is just history repeating itself. Actually there are a number of basic differences between the situation today and that after the First World War.

Then the Germans went persistently about their own rearming, making their permitted 100,000-man Reichswehr a rapidly-expansible "army of sergeants." They secretly prepared new weapons, planned new battleships, trained "sport fliers" and re-established a general staff. With Russia in chaos after the Revolution they felt no pressure from the East for many years, and their rearmament was a direct threat to us.

Now, according to many reports, *the Germans themselves don't want to rebuild their army*. They entertain neither hope nor illusion that they could conquer Europe with their own power. The Russian Army stands so menacingly in the heart of their country that they see themselves only as the certain first victims of a new war.

Allied authorities take precautions, however, in their proposals for using German manpower, against the probability that German defeatism would gradually change to arrogance as they saw their military power grow again before their eyes. Varied suggestions call for the retention of heavy arms for the German divisions by Western Union headquarters, the prohibition of arms manufacture in Germany, a tight control of steel supplies, or integration of the German formations in a common Western European force under a joint defence council.

A detailed report came last week from the Soviet Zone of Germany that German youth of 18 to 24 are now being conscripted into the so-called "People's Police." And the week before there was a detailed report of plans for developing from the "People's Police" a six-division army with tanks, artillery and aviation closely controlled by Communist political commissars and possibly under the command of Marshal Konev.

That the Russians should be taking the chance of creating a Frankenstein monster is certainly no argument why we should follow suit. But, as will be seen, the Russians believe they are taking every precaution that a German Red Reichswehr would be safely under their control, just as our military people plan—in a different way—to keep any West German Army under safe control.

—CP

FIRST TIME *American Federation of Labor has joined a world labor body: William Green led delegation to London to form Free World Confederation of 50 million workers.*

SOVIET "SOLUTION"?

WHILE the defence ministers of the North Atlantic Pact nations, meeting in Paris, struggled not only with the intractable German problem, but to make sense of their project for joint defence by a far-reaching integration of their forces and standardization of equipment and training, there were indications that the Soviets might be preparing a very rude answer for us.

Will not their answer to the voluntary cooperation of Western Europe (which was in itself an answer to the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe) be the forcible annexation of their present satellites?

Must not Tito's defection seem to them to call for the hurrying of this step, doubtless conceived long ago? And does not the setting of Marshal Rokossovsky over the Polish armed forces, with similar moves foreshadowed in other satellites, hint that sometime next year we may see their puppet leaders "apply" for admission of their states into the USSR?

Only in this way, as the men in the Kremlin may well see it, can the gains of the war be consolidated and Titoist nationalism really checked. Once the present satellite states had become integral parts of the territory of the USSR, their outer borders could be sealed tightly, dissident elements could be subjected to the full terror of the MVD, large-scale deportations could be carried out, the present national armies could be spread about and diluted, and reliable Great Russian troops could be based there permanently, as they long have been in the Ukraine.

—Martin in Houston Chronicle

It is quite possible that the unhappy little Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania present the pattern for what will happen to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, with all their traditional forms of society broken up, a third of their people deported, their place filled by Great Russians, and their resources exploited ruthlessly by the Kremlin.

Yet one only has to list these historic states, and add up their population of 65 millions, to see that while this may be a "simple" solution it would not prove an easy one.

As a "solution" to the problem of nationalism and "Titoism," annexation might create an even greater problem of dissaffection within the USSR.

—Willson Woodside

THE KASENKINA STORY

EVERYONE must still remember the case of the Ukrainian schoolteacher who leaped from the Soviet Consulate in New York last year. Through her flight to the sanctuary of Countess Tolstoy's farm, her return to the Consulate, her imprisonment there in the face of a precedent-creating writ of *habeas corpus* issued by a New York judge, and her leap from a second story window, Oksana Kasenkina remained in the headlines for a fortnight.

At the time the impression created was of a poor soul of rather limited intelligence. Her story, "Leap to Freedom" (Longman's, $4.25), therefore comes as a great surprise, and a most gratifying one. It reveals her as a highly intelligent, sensitive, brave and idealistic person, though sometimes naive, sometimes reckless, sometimes fatalistic. The real trouble in the days of her escape was that she had been driven to the very border-line of a mental breakdown.

—Wheeler

"FRITALUX" *prime mover is French Finance Minister Petsche. Coined name stands for French-Italian-Benelux customs and currency union.*

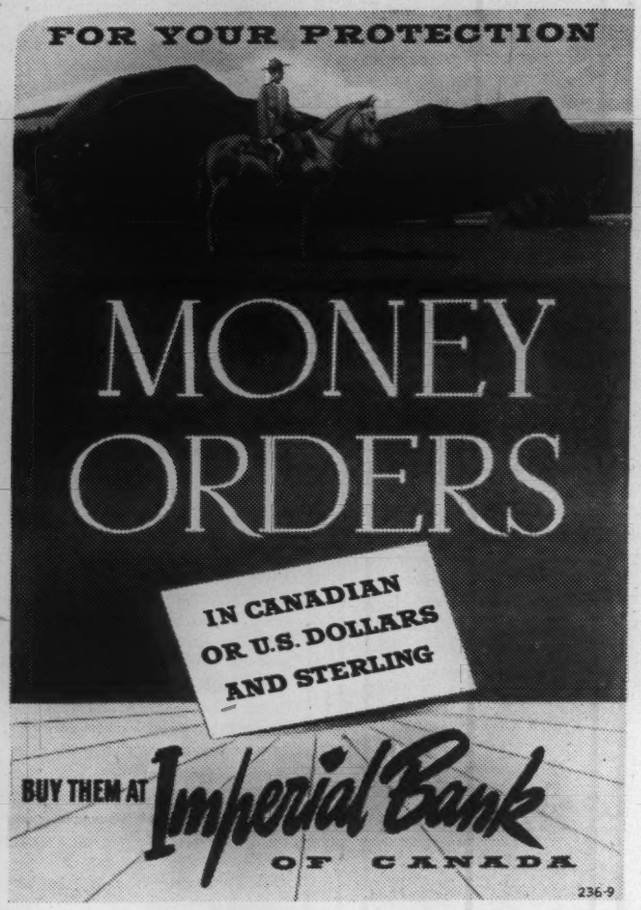
This is a story which grows strongly on you. Kasenkina did not fill the important positions that Kravchenko did; his "I Chose Freedom" must still be reckoned to tell more about the Soviet Union than any other in many years. But Kasenkina's story is a far more sympathetic one, and tells more about the *people* of the USSR, their bodily hardships and the suffering of heart and soul, all of which she shared to the bitter limit.

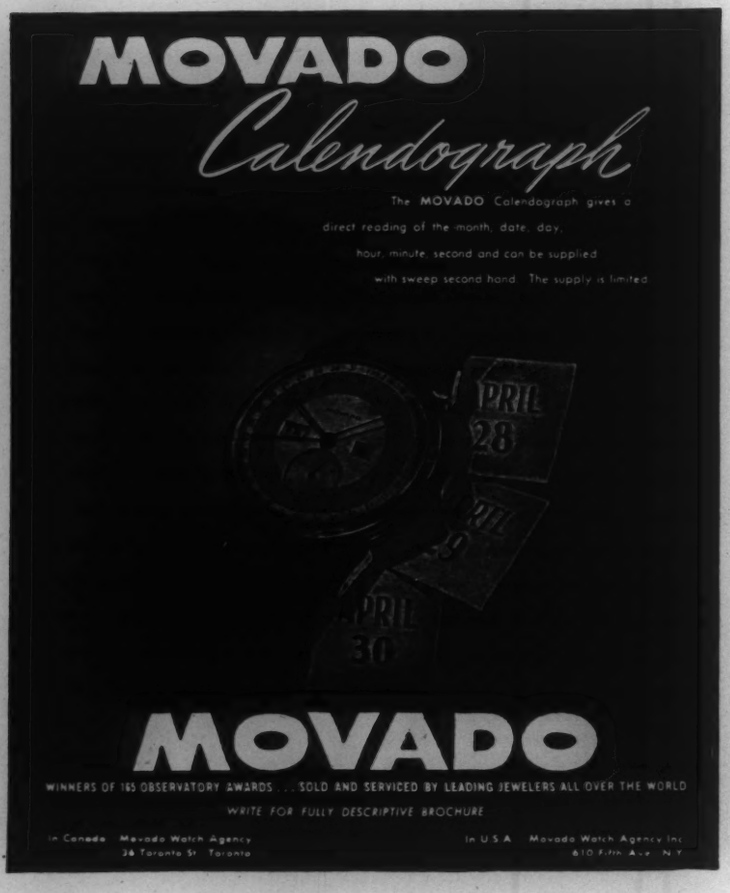
That is one half of it. The other half is a fascinating revelation of the hothouse life of "Soviet America," the Soviet consulate and school in New York and the villa housing the Soviet UN staff on Long Island. This life, as she describes it, is truly "an incredible thing."

"Here, in the midst of a great, unfettered and dynamic civilization, nestled this tiny, precious microcosm sustained by fear and privilege." And here, gripped in a steadily intensifying atmosphere of hatred, thievery, backbiting, wrangling, and spying on each other, Kasenkina dragged out two terrible years.

The snobbery of the new Soviet "aristocracy" may be news to some readers, Generals, UN delegates and their wives did not deign to speak to school teachers,—unless they knew them to be MVD agents, in which case even the "mighty" were very polite to them. Mrs. Gromyko came to Kasenkina with a plea to help break her son's infatuation for a "mere" chauffeur's daughter.

With the closing of the school, and return to Russia a matter of weeks away, the teachers and consulate officials and their wives engaged in an

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utterly fantastic buying spree. One bemoaned the fact that she had only thirty pairs of shoes to take back. Mrs. Gromyko packed a ton of food.

This is a fascinating and also a highly informative book. Perhaps its greatest lesson is the deep hatred among the people and the intelligentsia for the Party members. They are the privileged, they are the enemy. More, they are the spies, who without human feeling betray anybody and everybody if it will advance their career.

There is not the slightest suggestion here of *how*—except perhaps in the account of the wholesale looting of the Moscow shops when the Germans reached the outskirts and the authorities fled in their automobiles to the catcalls of the population—but there is a feeling that this cauldron of hatred and suffering must some day boil over.

UP THE DEFENCE

IN THE AGE-OLD see-saw between the superiority of offence and defence, the former held the lead during most of the recent war. The development of the atom bomb appeared to many to make the superiority of the offence crushing, and brought the despairing cry that there was "no defence" against it.

Now the research which produced radar, television, the proximity fuse and rocket projectiles with speeds up to 5,000 miles per hour has been concentrated on developing a defensive missile, to be fired from land, from large aircraft or from ships, which will be radar-guided towards the attacking bomber, and will explode when the proximity fuse (a tiny radio in the nose) signals close approach to the target.

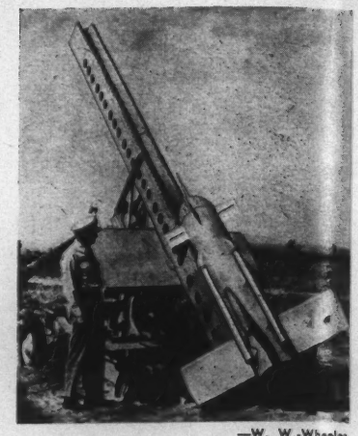
Probably no one could be more interested in such a development than the man who commanded the air defence of Britain throughout the war, General Sir Frederick Pile, who writes this special article for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

LATELY there have been all sorts of reports and rumors of a controlled projectile which could be guided by radar to a bomber, or even to another rocket, and could destroy it in the air.

The recent controversy in America between the admirals and all-comers focused attention on this new weapon. The admirals stoutly declared that the B36 bomber was a waste of money. They averred that by the end of the war the Germans had developed a controlled projectile which would have destroyed the Allied bombing offensive, and that the secrets of the weapon had fallen into Russian hands, who could use it to destroy the B36.

What goes on behind the Iron Curtain is not easy to assess. The Russians have produced an atom bomb some two years ahead of the date many scientists thought probable, and it is more than likely they are trying to devise a controlled projectile.

There is an important reason, however, why it is not likely that the Russians obtained much help from German research. Very early in the war British scientists developed the epoch-making magnetron valve. In this, as in almost all other fundamental research, our radar scientists were ahead



—W. W.-Wheeler

GROUND-TO-AIR *is technical term for this type of guided rocket anti-aircraft projectile developed by U.S. Navy. Former Air Force General Spaatz urges its rapid production.*

of the world. The magnetron made possible the highly accurate radar equipment which the Allies had at the end of the war. For it enabled us to work on very short wave-lengths while the Germans were still using a medium-wave system, very similar to our original Mark I GL Radar. It is, therefore, pretty certain the Germans were never in a position to commence research on controlled projectiles, for in this the first essential is a narrow-beam short-wave radar system.

Where, of course, the Germans were far ahead was in the development of the rocket (V2). The flying bomb (V1) had far less fundamental importance.

Peenemunde, the great German research station on the Baltic, was captured by the Russians. Many of the scientists fled into the American Zone, but the Russians must have gained a lot of information concerning the design and manufacture of long-range weapons. Probably the Russians and the Americans lead in rocket development. But that is less than half the battle. The automatic control of the projectile is the main problem.

America is now the great home of development research in these fields. Already the Americans have fired a rocket at 5,200 miles an hour—a great advance on the 3,400 miles an hour of the German V2; and quite recently the U.S. Air Force has tested a new weapon, "Gaba," designed to seek out and destroy enemy aircraft. The Ryam Aeronautical Company of San Diego has announced a similar automatically controlled weapon, "The Fire Bug."

No doubt all the problems are not yet solved—defence of the rocket apparatus from interference by jamming may present difficulties—but the highest authorities here consider this aspect of the problem capable of solution.

The eyes of the whole world are fixed on the atom bomb. Particularly here in Great Britain are we painfully aware of its importance. In any future war we must make it our aim to destroy in the air, and if possible far from our shores, the great majority of the vehicles carrying atom bombs.

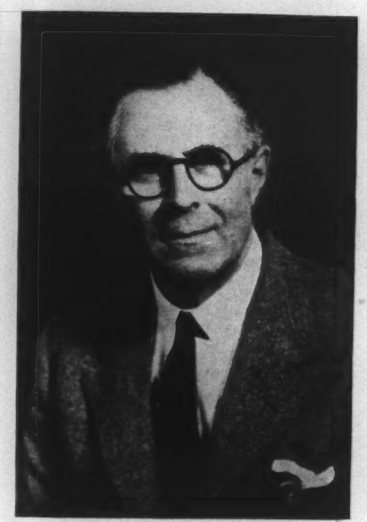
These new weapons will certainly take the place of the fighter as the first line of defence.

religion

ITINERANT

THE REVEREND Dr. Donald O. Soper, Minister of the West London Mission, London, Eng., has been in Canada on the invitation of the United Church of Canada. He has been conducting preaching missions for one week each at Toronto, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Hamilton. He also visited Ottawa (Nov. 27-Dec. 2); Moncton (Dec. 3-6); Sydney (Dec. 6-7); is in St. John's (Dec. 9-14).

Dr. Soper is considered to be one of the outstanding figures in the religious life of Great Britain. His name is more familiar to the man on the street than any other minister in the country because of his open air speeches. Many servicemen and women will remember his Wednesday lunchtime sermons on Tower Hill. Recently he has been able to attract huge crowds on Sunday afternoon to Hyde Park. One of our Canadian ministers remarked after spending a day with Dr. Soper, "It is a remarkable feat of physical endurance, apart from other considerations, that he should be able to preach at Kingsway Hall morning and evening and then stand up to a battery of questions for two hours on the Sunday afternoon."



OLD FRIEND *to services: Dr. Soper.*

DO'S AND DON'TS

SOME 17 years ago Church of England rectors put their heads together and after consultation with many young couples published a booklet for newlyweds. Although it is the practice of most ministers to have a serious talk with couples planning to marry, some of the clergymen felt there was a need for something in printed form for the young people to take away with them to study together. A quarter million copies of the booklet were distributed.

This month the Church of England published a new and up-to-date volume called "The Threshold of Marriage". The booklet urges young people to join the church and to work actively for the communion. The matter of weekly income is discussed and an appendix deals with the pros and cons of birth control.

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HEINZ

medicine

I HATE YOU TOO

MOST PEOPLE, and particularly those with noticeably good manners, are excessively inhibited, so states Andrew Salter in a provocative book called "Conditioned Reflex Therapy" (McClelland & Stewart, $5). The inhibited, he says, fight themselves because they do not fight others, spend their days in mental acrobatics and their nights in insomnia, are detached but not objective, and although honest intellectually are liars emotionally. Even their courtesy is a fraud; in fact, Salter indicates that inhibition is little short of living death.

Such a wholesale condemnation of inhibition may suggest that this book is about psychoanalysis. It is—in a way. In the first sentence Salter says that it is high time psychoanalysis dragged itself off to a jungle graveyard and died. This is typical of his attitude toward this subject all the way through his book.

A disciple of Pavlov, Salter seems to lean to the view that human behavior is to be explained in terms of conditioned reflexes. (Classic example: Pavlov showed that if a bell is rung every time a dog is fed, the dog will become conditioned to salivate at the sound of the bell.) Salter described many of the well-known precepts of the Pavlovian school of thought: that normal responses can be inhibited by conditioning procedures and that emotional states are also influenced by conditioning. Salter has original and interesting views on the nature of hypnotism. He thinks conditioning explains this also; for example, if anyone feels sleepy on being told, "You are so *tired*, your eyelids are so *heavy*", they have been conditioned to respond with sleepiness to the words *tired* and *heavy*.

Feeling-talk

An important object in his therapy seems to be the conversion of "inhibitory" personalities into "excitory" ones. In particular, inhibitory people are encouraged to express their emotions and to develop excitory habits; *i.e.*, to respond more naturally to the stimuli of their environment. Towards this end, Salter prescribes "feeling-talk"—the use of words with emotional connotations and he advises frequent use of the first pronoun. Inhibited people should contradict and attack and express agreement when they are praised. However, he cautions, no one but a fool would practise excitation all the time. Included in the text are abundant case histories which show few evidences of inhibition in their presentation and which deal with matters usually discussed only in books kept on the medical shelf.

It is now generally accepted by the psychosomatic school of medicine that "bottled-up" emotions can harm both a person's mental and physical health, for example, the continued repression of hostility may help cause ulcers or high blood pressure. Salter's book, then, deals with a very important matter. Taking a conservative view, however, if everyone read Salter's book and acted on it, although there might be fewer ulcers, there might very well be a great many more broken noses, and these, it might be thought, would arouse still further hostility. The book, however, while not recommended as a general recipe for human behavior, nevertheless might be helpful to some people, but it is doubtful if the personality problems with which it deals are so simple as its author would have us believe.

MORE *broken noses: Andrew Salter.*

AMPLIFICATION

SINCE both ACTH and cortisone are hormones, and since both have been reported as possessing extraordinary remedial effects for the same kinds of rheumatic disease and since both are in extremely short supply, people seem to be getting the two confused. Actually they're entirely different chemical substances but they produce almost the same effects on injection.

The term ACTH is an abbreviation of *adrenocorticotrophic* hormone. It is a hormone made by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland at the base of the brain and like other hormones it acts as a chemical messenger in the body. Its particular function is to regulate the activities of the cortices of the adrenal glands and one of the functions of these is to make cortisone. So you can get more cortisone into the body of a rheumatoid arthritic either by giving cortisone directly or by giving him ACTH which acts to stimulate his adrenal glands to produce more. Mind you, the results produced by the two substances are not precisely the same because ACTH stimulates the adrenal cortices to increase production of hormones as well as more cortisone.

ACTH is extracted from the pituitary glands of animals, chiefly hogs, and then purified. But no one knows yet precisely what ACTH is so it cannot yet be made synthetically. Although cortisone also was first prepared by extracting the glands of animals its precise chemical structure has been elucidated and it is now being made synthetically.

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U.S. affairs

LILIENTHAL'S FIGHT

WITH the resignation of their chief, David Lilienthal, the rage simmering among America's foremost atomic energy leaders against political and military controls has now broken loose.

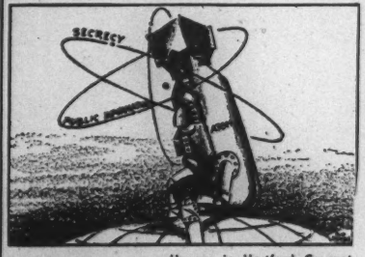
Lilienthal has not resigned, as so many other distinguished American civil servants, to pursue a more lucrative and calmer career in private business. On the contrary, he has told the President that the main reason for his departure is a desire to engage "in public discussion and public affairs" such as is incompatible with high administrative office. This means, in fact, that one of the ablest living Americans will devote his entire energy to securing the reversal of existing policies governing American atomic research.

Lilienthal has been Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission since its establishment in 1946. He has assembled a first-rate team of administrators and scientists. The attempt this summer by Senator Hickenlooper to discredit him publicly before a Congressional committee backfired so violently that in current American usage the word "Hickenlooper" is today used synonymously with "fiasco".

Nevertheless, Lilienthal has resigned and this retreat can only be regarded as a tactical manoeuvre designed to give him wider scope to fight for his own way of running the atomic program.

There are two separate but interrelated issues involved in the struggle: the freedom of scientific research, training and exchange, and the repulse of politicians from the field of atomic energy.

Lilienthal has publicly denounced as incompatible with democracy the clamp of secrecy which today keeps the American public in total ignorance of atomic developments, with consequent inability to judge the political, military, financial, economic and international policies of their own Government. He has demanded a swift end to "all this 'Papa-knows-best' nonsense".



—Uzanas in Hartford Courant

SOMETHING *to think about in all this talk of a new Hydrogen A-bomb many times more powerful, now being developed by U.S. atomic workers.*

The news of the Soviet explosion of an atom bomb inclined Lilienthal to call for more, and not less, light on American atomic work. Among the conclusions he drew from the historic event was that "we should now lose no time in working out a broader area of cooperation in atomic matters with Britain and Canada on the basis of the most rational and effective use of the combined brain-power and material of the three nations".

Keenly supported by the best American scientists, Lilienthal contends that scientific progress can flourish only in an atmosphere of free enquiry and discussion and while admitting that certain factors of weapon manufacture should remain secret holds that a total blackout is conducive neither to security nor to progress.

The second cause for which Lilienthal has now freed himself to fight is the liberation of the administrators and scientists responsible for developing atomic energy from interference and persecution by politicians. Week after week this summer Lilienthal himself was compelled to drop his vital task of directing the Atomic Energy Commission and to submit to intense but ill-informed cross-questioning by Congressmen who were using his Commission as a political football. After this ordeal he wrote a book under the title: "This I Do Believe", which appeared one month before his resignation. In it he charged Congress with overstepping its constitutional functions and trespassing on administrative and executive tasks and, by so doing, having rendered the task of himself and his colleagues virtually impossible. Lilienthal forecast that the trend, if continued, "will inevitably break the back of the Atomic Energy Commission".

SECRECY *and Congressional investigations are hurting American atomic program, declares David Lilienthal.*

U.S. Can Hold the Lead

"This I Do Believe" throws a searching light on Lilienthal's subsequent decision to withdraw from administration for the purpose of public campaigning: "This country has what it takes to keep ahead of the Russians both in the military and benign fields of atomic development. This can be done . . . If the American people are not acutely aware of the vital importance of this [atomic] technical development to them and their children there is a real hazard that neither our great scientific talents nor our administrative and engineering skills, nor huge appropriated funds, can main-

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Lilienthal is confident these perils can be forestalled: the fate not only of America but of the whole Western world may well depend on this one-man battle.—*Nora Beloff.*

(*Special dispatch to London* Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.)

BYRNES TO BATTLE

POLITICS not only makes strange bedfellows. It sometimes makes enemies of former bedfellows. This seems to be the case with former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, who is emerging as the potential head of the Southern States' Rights group. He may end up as leader of a national "economy-in-government" movement.

Byrnes took the Truman Administration to task when he "keynoted" the Southern Governors' conference at Biloxi, Miss., with a headline-winning speech charging that governmental spending had reached profligate proportions.

And actually, with a budget deficit expected to reach $7,000,000,000 this fiscal year, President Truman still calls for new expenditures.

The former high official of the Roosevelt and Truman regimes is a potential candidate for governor of his home state, South Carolina. Should he be elected, the governorship would be a logical stepping-off place back into the national picture. The controversial Civil Rights issue would offer this conservative spokesman a chance to bid for a southern following.

Mr. Byrnes occupies a middle position, somewhere between the isolationist and conservative Republicans and the liberal and international-minded Democrats. He has sufficient national stature to make him a real menace to organization Democrats. And he might be able to bring about that long-discussed defection of the Southern Democrats from the Democratic Party to the Republican Party.

TWO MARGARETS

IT MUST have been a proud occasion for the parents of Margaret Truman when she appeared recently as soloist with the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington. They were variously reported in the press as being on the verge of tears, weeping with joy, and tearing up their programs in excitement.

Miss Truman is to continue with an American concert tour after Christmas, and has already received a bid to appear in London, England.

Some people here are already taking up the proposal of the *News of the World* for a "swap" of Margarets, Margaret Truman to visit U.K. and Princess Margaret to visit U.S.

films

PROPERTY AND PROPS

THEY were a pretty stuffy family, the Forsytes, but it is doubtful if even John Galsworthy with his intimate knowledge of Nineteenth Century life and décor could have imagined anything as sumptuous and mortuary as the interiors in "That Forsyte Woman." The property department has outdone itself this time in the matter of crystal chandeliers, potted palms, tufted and buttoned settees, bric-a-brac-loaded mantels and ball-fringed swag-draperies, with everything in rich shining tones of claret and port and apothecary green.

It is such a crowded setting that the first time Soames Forsyte makes an impulsive gesture—he strikes his forehead when he discovers that the wayward Irene is off with her architect—he knocks the china off the mantelpiece. So it was probably just as well that the Forsytes, living as they did in a world almost as cluttered with breakables as a shooting gallery, were men of controlled passion.

Nearly all the Forsytes are presented here as rigidly stuffed and tightly buttoned as their own upholstery and "That Forsyte Woman" would be a very dull affair if it weren't for the presence of Greer Garson as Mrs. Soames Forsyte. With her strange brilliant coloring, the cultivated warmth of her voice and the faint irregularity and tilt that Nature has given her face, making it not like any other face on the screen, she could easily be the enchanting creature Irene was meant to be, if one had never laid eyes on her before.

The trouble is that by this time we know all the Garson looks by heart—the laughing radiant look, the straightforward womanly look, the look that just rests and then slides away sidewise, and the best one of all, the look of melting regret for the pain she is causing as she moves from one pair of arms to the next. They are all there in "That Forsyte Woman," as they were bound to be, for no woman's variety after all can be infinite when it is drawn upon at the rate of two or three major productions annually.

UNDER THE circumstances it isn't much wonder that the stars attempt at times to break out of the mold that Hollywood has fashioned for them; and it isn't surprising that they find it so hard to get it into their beautiful heads that, when you come down to it, Hollywood knows best.

Greer Garson was all wrong as the hoyden heroine of "Julia Misbehaves." She is exactly right as Irene Forsyte, a lady of manner and style and a sense of conventional morality that causes her far more discomfort than her actual lapses from convention. She is beautifully dressed in the styles that the costuming department is so clever in recreating from the old Butterick patterns of the Eighties; and it is greatly to her credit that she is able to create an impression over and above the costuming, the technicolor and the overwhelming set décor of "That Forsyte Woman." It is more than can be said for anyone else in the cast, which includes Errol Flynn, Robert Young, and, inevitably, Walter Pidgeon.

THERE is considerable reference to conventional morality in the Italian film "Four Steps in the Clouds," but it gets much sprightlier treatment and shorter shrift than it does in "That Forsyte Woman." This is the story of a pretty country girl (Adriana Benetti) who is deserted by her city lover and returns to her farm home to have her baby. On the bus she makes the acquaintance of a travelling salesman (Gino Cervi) and in a series of adroitly managed scenes persuades him to present himself to her family as her husband, just long enough to reconcile them to her condition.

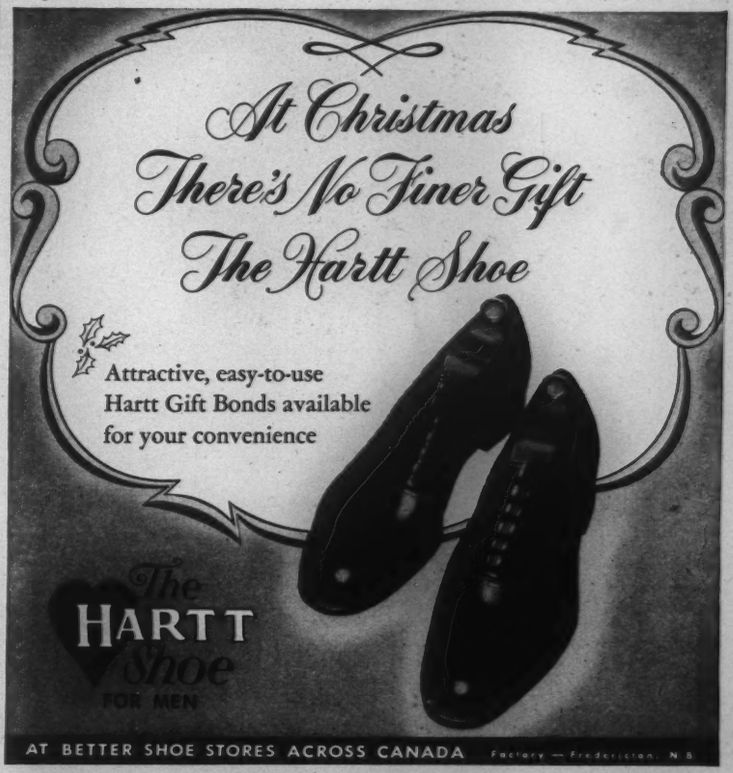
It is a situation that could go disastrously wrong with coarse or careless handling. It is beautifully right here in almost every detail. Even the stock predicament which finds the unhappy pair shut up together in a bedroom for the night is presented with unfamiliar freshness of perception and feeling. Like most Italian films it is endlessly loquacious, but under the flow of chatter and gesture there is constant alert observation that makes the film a pleasure to watch.

PRACTICALLY everything that could be wrong is present in "Springtime in Park Lane" starring Anna Neagle and Michael Wilding. The plot is that faded old *divertissement* about the young English artistocrat (Michael Wilding) who takes a job as footman in a fancy English household, and captivates both the lower-class housemaid and the upper class heroine. The sets are overwhelmingly pretentious. The dialogue is foolish. The plot is tediously contrived, in the light romantic style that was fashionable about 1912; and the heroine's clothes, which apparently just missed the New Look, seem to belong to the same remote period. Dear, what are the British studios coming to?

—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—MGM

THE DOCTOR *and the Girl*: *Glenn Ford, Janet Leigh,* (*SN, Nov.* 29).



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U.K. and commonwealth

ELECTION POLITICS

NOW THAT the vesting date for the nationalization of the iron and steel industry has been postponed to the 1st of January, 1951, at the earliest, the Government can turn its attention to the great question of whether the General Election is to be held early or late.

If they had insisted on rushing the Steel Bill through Parliament, it would have meant a late election. Now they are free to hold an early one, and most political observers believe that it will be very early—at any rate, before Budget Day in the beginning of April. By elaborate calculations, political correspondents are forecasting election day for March 2 or March 9.

The next Budget is expected to be a grim and unpalatable document, and it is obviously sound politics to get a new mandate before frightening the life out of the voter. Socialist leaders, it is true, insist that the postponement of the date for nationalizing steel has nothing to do with the General Election. They also insist that the Parliament Bill to cut down the Lords' veto from two years to one had nothing to do with rushing through the Steel Bill. The trouble is that hardly anyone believes them—certainly no member of the Opposition, and probably very few Laborites.

Mr. Churchill lashed out at the "low-grade tactical motives" which he claimed to see behind these two Bills. But both sides accept the new date for the Steel Bill, which will permit the electorate to give their verdict on it before it becomes law. And this is all that the House of Lords was really insisting on.

Their Lordships, in fact, have been right on this as on a great many other questions; but the soundness of their judgment and their excellent legislative record in the past few years will not prevent the Government's putting the Parliament Bill on the statute books.

A GRIM CALL

RECRUITING has begun throughout Britain for the four services concerned with Civil Defence—the Civil Defence Corps, the Auxiliary Fire Service, the National Hospital Reserve, and the Special Constabulary. The first three will be trained for service in the case of war. The fourth will furnish assistance to the regular police in peacetime as well. It only remains to call up the Home Guard.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, in a broadcast talk to encourage recruiting, was careful to point out this plan to strengthen U.K. defensive measures did not mean that war was imminent or even likely. The plan was merely a sensible precaution. But nations don't take that sort of precaution just for the fun of the thing or for its tonic effect on public morale.

NEW TREK IN S. AFRICA

STORMIEST leader in the Commonwealth today is Dr. Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa. Having already sharpened the policy of repression of natives within the South African Union, he is demanding that the British cede the territories of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland—the last of which is an enclave within the Union, while the others lie on its borders—where the natives have always been treated better.

Out of concern for the natives and because Malan has long talked of making South Africa a republic and leaving the Commonwealth, the British Government is not likely to yield on this. In former German South-West Africa, which the Union has controlled since 1919 on a mandate

DR. DANIEL MALAN

from the League of Nations, Malan takes a higher hand. Denying that this territory is any concern of the United Nations, he ordered his delegates out of a meeting in which the UN heard a spokesman not sanctioned by South Africa speak for the native Hereros.

Now concern is turning to the use which Malan may make of the great celebration of the Afrikaans in Pretoria at the unveiling on December 16 of the monument to the *Voortrekkers* who defeated the Zulu King Dingaan, in 1838.

More than 150,000 Afrikaans, many dressed in the costume of their Boer forefathers, are expected to make the commemorative trek to Pretoria, and it is thought that Malan will at the very least use the occasion to inflame Afrikaan nationalism, while rumor has it that he will proclaim the republic.

AS NEW ZEALAND GOES?

THE IMMINENCE of a "crucial" election in Britain has given far more than the usual interest to the result of the New Zealand general election, which saw the Socialists turned out by the Conservatives, 46-34, after 14 years. The British Conservatives hail this as a straw in the wind; the Laborites agree that it is a straw, but only one for anxious Conservatives to clutch at.

Nevertheless, should the New Zealand result be repeated in the Australian election this week, the two must have a considerable psychological impact on the British voters. For these are the most "British" of the Dominions.

theatre

FORTUNATE FOE

CANADIAN playwrights—of whom there are many—should be more than interested in "Fortune My Foe" by Robertson Davies. Here is a Canadian play—a Canadian theme and locale—which is being played by Canadian groups with pride and success. Latest presentation was by Hart House Theatre (Nov. 26 to Dec. 3) with an all-University cast under the direction of Robert Gill.

W. A. ATKINSON

The play was first produced by the Arthur Sutherland International Players. The summer of 1948 saw them opening a season of stock in Kingston, Ont. They played nine weeks of the usual Broadway hits. The tenth week they opened with "Fortune My Foe" and suddenly found long queues at their ticket wicket where no queues had been before: they held the play over for a second profitable week.

Robertson Davies himself directed this production; Grant Macdonald did the sets; and Brigadier Donald Agnew, Commandant of RMC, loaned the puppets. The song, which gives the play its name, was written into the play after Robertson Davies heard the fine voice of Glenn Burns who played the part of Professor Rowlands.

It was the same part which won for W. A. Atkinson the award for the best individual performance by a man in the last Dominion Drama Festival. This production was by the Ottawa Drama League, under the direction of Gwendolyn Blair and Michael Meiklejohn. This version won the Sir Barry Jackson trophy "for the best performance of a play written by a Canadian."

The play was also produced by the Kitchener-Waterloo Little Theatre. In fact, they were the first amateur group to do it, their show coming ahead of the Ottawa Drama League one. And Robertson Davies tells SN that "there is a strong likelihood that the play will be performed in Oslo by one of the theatrical companies next Spring."

Robertson Davies says of the introduction of the song into the play that he has "a belief that no play is a real play which does not include at least some singing and dancing as well as speaking. It is remarkable to find that some actors are annoyed at this habit of mine. It used to be customary for anyone who called himself an actor to be able to sing and dance passably, but a surprising number of amateur actors cannot do either."—*M. E. N.*

FOES TO FORTUNE

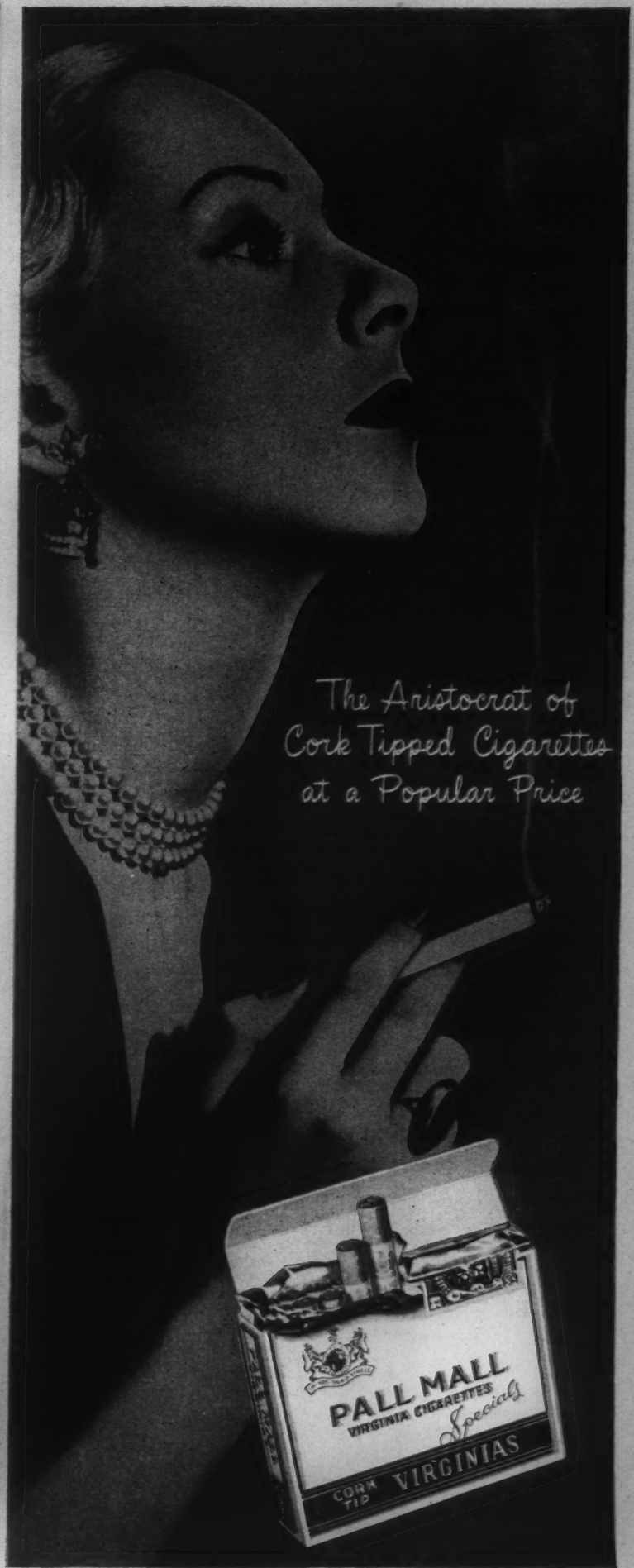
"FORTUNE My Foe" is so much the most important dramatic work yet written in Canada that it is difficult to think of any other as being in the same class. It has plenty of defects, including three of the most objectionable female characters in Canadian imaginative writing; it is talky to an almost Shavian degree; its final curtain is very difficult to make effective; and the clash of wills between the old professor and the young professor is never resolved—it is just removed by the refusal of Vanessa to marry the young one. But it contains at least four brilliantly drawn characters, it is liberally supplied with wit and the main action is profoundly symbolic, reaching far beyond the mere individuals involved. The last-mentioned item means that it has something significant to say and is not merely an evening's entertainment.

"Fortune My Foe" is now available in printed form (Clarke, Irwin, $1.50) and was played recently at Hart House Theatre under Robert Gill, with the author, Robertson Davies in the first-night audience — an audience composed mainly of undergraduates who hailed Mr. Davies's barbed witticisms on the professorial caste with rich appreciation. Partly for that reason, the witty side of the piece took on more importance than in previous productions. On the other hand, the character comedy parts of Buckety and the bootlegger have been more juicily done than by these student players.

But it is the drama that counts and the Gill production had the advantage of two very understanding performances by Donald Davis as the frustrated Welshman and Kenneth Jarvis as the Czech puppeteer. They both know that the theme of the play is not "leaving Canada for money." That is just the local and temporal expression of the eternal clash between the unselfish pursuit of art or learning and the clamant demands of the ego for nourishment — for fame, wealth, social status and a place among the Joneses.

David Gardner was well typed but seemed unduly dry as the younger professor, and we would give much to know whether Vanessa, who was played by Margaret Bronson, can be made into a human person. So far we have seen no reason to think so, though we have seen her played by some charming actresses.—*Lucy Van Gogh.*

STARS *of Sadler's Wells are partners Michael Soames and Margot Fonteyn.*



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art

BLURBISM

"We must emphasize drawings and designs for all sorts of useful things, from wearing apparel to new stoves."
—Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, June 8, 1879.

THE MARQUIS of Lorne, founding-father of the Royal Canadian Academy, would have been pleased with the 1,000 shiny mint copies of a new Canadian art publication which recently rolled off the presses. To many Canadian artists and craftsmen also, the printing of the first *Art Directors Annual* of advertising and editorial art was an event of signal importance. It was bound to focus the attention of alert editors and advertisers on the importance of original and attractive "dress" to modern publicity. Patterned after the *U.S. Art Directors Annual* (now in its 28th year) this bright new progeny of Canada's top-flight publicity and periodical designers presents a sparkling cross-section of contemporary commercial art.

"Canadian artists and art directors can do outstanding work for those advertisers who want it," claims Robin C. Cummine, Art Directors Club president, in the *Annual's* introduction. As though bearing witness to his words are the accompanying designs themselves: 153 examples by 63 artists. These were selected from some 700 entries submitted to the Art Directors Club's first annual exhibition held in Toronto last spring.

This collection of commercial art, currently touring Canada lent evidence of the increasing stature of the artist's role in the world of commerce. It now seems a far cry from the days when Victorian English academician, Sir William Millais, shocked admirers by selling his painting "Bubbles" to a soap company for advertising purposes. The dependence on the artist in commerce today is reflected in his prestige and material position. In the U.S., leading illustrators and designers earn from $25,000 to $150,000 annually; Canada's best commercial artists pick up between $10,000 and $15,000 a year.

The far-flung use of art by business

SOPHISTICATION *in Canadian commercial art: menu by Tom Schell.*

HEAD *of Toronto Art Directors Club is Mexico-born "Rob" Cummine.*

is reflected to some extent in the contents of the *Art Directors Annual*. In it are examples from periodical advertising, direct mail promotion, editorial illustration, posters, menus, greeting cards, fashion photos, wine lists, book jackets, letterheads and labels. The styles and methods used by the designers in creating these products are equally diverse. Oil painting, watercolor, pen and ink, gouache, engraving, photography, montage, and paper cut-outs are all represented. The *Annual* is also a graphic reminder that type alone, ingeniously used, can suggest many moods and messages.

Although the Toronto Art Directors Club, which sponsors the publication of the Annual, restricts its membership to local artists and directors, its yearly exhibitions are open to commercial artists from all parts of Canada. The Club hopes that its own immediate success and proven value will encourage the founding of similar groups in other major Canadian cities. "After all," says Mexican-born president, "Rob" Cummine, "the organization of Canadian commercial artists is long overdue. The average person has no idea of the vast role played by art in advertising. Pictures represent about two-thirds of all advertising space and that means two-thirds—or more—of all advertising costs."

Toronto Art Directors Club was first conceived eight years ago when a group of local leaders in the field met to discuss the encouragement of the use of abstract art "in its purely functional form" in advertising. The idea lay dormant, however, until the fall of 1947 when the group was formally organized with a constitution and charter. The Club's aim is threefold:—to educate clients and the public through exhibits and open lectures; to provide a forum of discussion and criticism for artists and art directors; and to invite leading foreign illustrators and designers to impart their specialized experience at closed meetings.

Today, the Club represents some 40 top-drawer art directors, artists and craftsmen. Their far-sighted plans are currently bubbling over into 1950, when the second annual exhibition will be held April 19-29 in Eaton's Art Galleries, Toronto.

Sports

OFF TO THE RACES

THE POOR, starving, Capitalist-ridden citizens of Ontario somehow managed this year to wager a total of $38,578,770 on the races. By the use of a good slide-rule, almost anyone can calculate that, according to the last census (1941), that amount works out to roughly $10.18 for every man, woman, and child in the province. Many of the children, of course, and some women, did not bet.

The figure is admittedly very impressive, but if anyone thinks for a minute that it represents, or even approximates, the total amount of money bet by Ontarians on the ponies this year he is crazier than the player of a three-horse parlay.

That $38,578,770 is the total amount wagered *at the tracks*, properly, legally, and hopefully. To make a wager at the track, you have to be at the track, or at least have a friend who's going to be there. For a workingman, this is not always possible, since deceased grandmothers are in shorter supply than seems decent.

The result is that certain small sums of money are wagered by certain citizens from time to time with dishonest persons who are called bookmakers, but who are not in any sense of the word publishers. In general, the bookmaker is as reliable and a lot more available than the pari-mutuel machines.

All this would be of little or no interest to the non-bettor were it not for the fact that that $38,578,770 passed through the hands of the Ontario government, and everybody knows what happens to money which passes through governmental hands. A little is taken off the top, just for expenses.

The tax on race-track wagering comes to a goodly sum each year, and is applied to worthy causes. The bookmakers pay no taxes at all, except perhaps from time to time carelessly in income tax.

It is a thought which has occurred to many that it might be a good idea if the government got its hands into the wallets of the bookmakers. Many small businessmen, in fact, wonder why the bookmakers should be virtually the only living exceptions.

This happy result could be achieved very simply through the licencing of bookmakers. Such an ancient, popular, and well-patronized industry should certainly be paying taxes.

A DIFFERENT COLOR

SPEAKING of horses, a rather shocking state of affairs came to light, or, rather, was *alleged* to have come to light, toward the close of the Royal Winter Fair, in Toronto. It was said that show horses were doped, not occasionally but habitually, with ginger, strychnine, and heroin.

Mention of these nefarious stimulants is perfectly all right in the crude circles of the race track, but a horse show is a sophisticated affair. The implication that show horses were artificially flavored was met with astonishment and considerable indignation.

This was nothing, though, compared to the reception accorded the suggestion that horses winning prizes of $125 or more be given a saliva test.

SOCCER NOMADS

GETTING off to a good fast start, Manchester United announced early last month that they would make a six-week tour of this country and the United States next summer. The first division English League club is the first in what will probably be a lengthy list of overseas soccer teams to announce plans for a pleasant and profitable summer holiday.

A number of clubs—Liverpool, Celtics, even one from Sweden—made the jaunt last year and, to the surprise of many, played before packed stands almost everywhere they went.

Canadian rugby and American football fans might well be justified in speculating on the possible long-range results of these visits by first-rate soccer clubs. Almost everywhere else but in North America soccer is incomparably more popular than rugger and its offshoots. It comes very close to being the only universal game.

To date, it has made no noticeable inroads on rugby's popularity. There isn't enough bodily contact to appeal to the average North American. But it is familiarity which makes any sport popular. The future may well prove interesting.

Have You the Answer?

Do you know whether you'll have enough money to retire at age 65? Or at 60?

Do you know how you would meet living expenses, if you became totally disabled through accident or illness?

Do you know that there will be funds to educate your children, whether you live or die?

Do you know if your wife and family would have sufficient income in the event of your death?

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music

INVITATION

THROUGH two ballet festivals, the first in 1948 at Winnipeg and the second this year at Toronto, Canada has achieved something unique in the ballet field in this continent and ballet in Canada is rapidly becoming our newest and liveliest art. News of our progress has reached New York and the result has been an invitation for two of our companies to appear with the Choreographers Workshop on Dec. 17.

The two companies — the Volkoff Canadian Ballet, Toronto, and the Montreal Ballet of Ruth Sorel — will include in their programs ballets by Canadian composers. The Volkoff group will present "The Red Ear of Corn," a two-act ballet based on an Iroquois legend, set to music by John Weinzweig. The costumes have been especially designed by Mstislav Dobujinsky, who has an international reputation for fine work in the field. The other major work will be the ballet "La Gaspesienne" choreographed by Miss Sorel and with music by another Canadian composer, Pierre Brabant. Miss Sorel may also perform "Tittle-Tattle," a recently premiered ballet written by a Montreal composer, Jean Papineau Couture. The Volkoff company will also present two short works: "Toccata and Fugue" of Bach and "Ballerina Assoluta" of Auber. The performance will take place in the Kaufman Auditorium, New York City.

—Pepe Tolos

NATALIA *Butko and John Majcher are stars of "The Red Ear of Corn."*

POLKA PLAYER

A FIRM called Dana Records in New York is firmly convinced that the polka is the meeting-point of classical and popular music. Polish-born Walter Dana, head of the firm and founder (in 1928) of the Dana Ensemble Choral Group in Warsaw says his firm is concentrating on polka records because they are more and more resuming a prominent place in dance-band repertories along with bop, blues and jazz.

"There are several reasons why I concentrate on polkas," he says. "To me rhythm is the most important thing

in music. Without rhythm music has little value . . . because of rhythm, classical music cannot stand the competition of modern popular music. The polka . . . has a very powerful dance rhythm. It makes people feel happy and I like to see people happy."

As a musician, Mr. Dana has had quite an interesting career. He wrote his first song at the age of five. "I started playing because a piano was bought for my older sister," he says. "I thought that anything a girl could do I could do and so I determined to play. If they had bought her a bicycle instead I probably would be a six-day bicycle rider." However, he remained on the ground and composed over 800 songs which have been published in Poland, Britain, Canada and the United States. "I guess the best praise I ever got was from the Polish critics: they call me the Irving Berlin of Poland."

Dana organized the Ensemble Choral Group in Poland and it gave many private concerts before the group came to tour North America. "The last concert we gave was at the Warsaw Theatre in Poland in 1939. That was when the first bombing began and we had to get out. We came to Broadway but most of the ensemble went into the U.S. Army. That was when I began the recording business."

TIPS *from Dr. Arnold Walter are received by composer Clermont Pepin.*

TRAVELLER'S TRIO

CLERMONT PEPIN, 22-year-old Quebec-born composer and pianist, reported last week from Paris, where he is now studying, that he has nearly completed his new piano Trio, written on commission of the Forest Hill Community Centre, Toronto.

A pupil of Dr. Arnold Walter, Pepin graduated last June from the Senior School course at the Royal Conservatory, Toronto, the first student ever to graduate in both piano and composition. He was chosen for the School's prized T. Eaton Company Award, a thousand-dollar annual grant to the outstanding member of the graduating class. Almost simultaneously, the Quebec Government announced that Pepin had won the *Prix d'Europe*, an annual grant for overseas study which launched such French Canadian talents as Wilfrid Pelletier and Jean Beaudet. He is now enrolled in the class of the eminent Arthur Honegger.

The new Trio will be premiered by the Canadian Artists Trio at Forest Hill January 9.

BENEFICE

THERE'S quite a story behind Bela Bartok's composing "Concerto for Orchestra," reviewed in this column last week. It was written on commission for Serge Koussevitzky who never expected the composer would be well enough to do it.

It all began as a scheme to aid the ailing Bartok. Koussevitzky visited Bartok in the Doctor's Hospital, New York in 1943. He came, he told the Hungarian composer, to offer him a commission carrying $1,000 and a guarantee of first performance by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Bartok, however, refused. He was too sick, could not accept money for work he might never be able to write.

Well, Koussevitzky told him, once the Koussevitzky Foundation had decided upon a commission it could not be withdrawn whether the work was done or not.

Bartok, under those circumstances, said he'd accept. To everyone's amazement he recovered, went alone to Asheville, NC, where he started work on the Concerto for Orchestra. It had its tumultuous première in Boston, in December, 1944.

Less than a year later, Bela Bartok was dead.

ON THE TABLES

CONCERTO IN A MINOR—*Glazonouw.* Nathan Milstein and the RCA Victor Symphony Orchestra under William Steinberg make this work sound a deal more profound than it has in previous recordings. Curious footnote: Milstein made his debut at the age of ten in Russia playing this work under the composer himself. (*Victor: in 78 rpm. DM-1315; at 45 rpm, WDM1315.*)

RHAPSODY ON A THEME OF PAGANINI —*Rachmaninoff.* Recorded by Artur Rubinstein and the Philharmonic Orchestra of London under the direction of Walter Susskind, was released a few months ago at 78 rpm, (DM-1269); is now available at 45 rpm. One of the most exciting sets to be released this year. (*Victor: WDM—1269.*)

THAT MIDNIGHT KISS—Mario Lanza, Tenor. The gifted young Italian tenor makes his debut on records in an album of the highlights from the motion picture "That Midnight Kiss." The album includes *Che Gelida Manina* from "La Bohème"; *Celeste Aida;* and several popular tunes; *I Know, I Know, I Know* and *They Didn't Believe Me.* The selection is as choppy as the usual mixed musical film but it is well recorded and Lanza has a fine voice. (*Victor: at 78 rpm, 12-1025/7; at 45 rpm, 49-0632/4.*)

SYMPHONY NO. 5, IN C MINOR, OP. 67 — *Beethoven.* The Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky give us an excellent recording of the favorite. Particularly noticeable is the treatment of the humor in the third movement which, although by no means overshadowing the conductor's sensitivity to the varied moods, seems to be emphasized in this version above other earlier recordings. (*Victor, 78 rpm, DM-1313.*)

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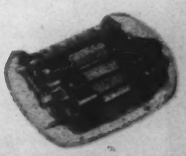

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*Figure based on surveys by two national magazines.

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people

Accent on Canada

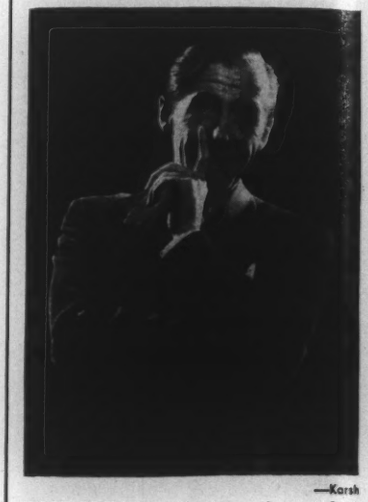
■ Vancouver's **Dr. F. E. Roots** is Senior Geologist of a two-year expedition to Queen Mary Land which left London last week aboard the Norwegian whaler *Norsel*. The group hopes to put 14 men ashore, to remain until April, 1952, in this forbidding region of Antarctica's east side where it is believed no one has ever lived before. The expedition is sponsored by the Governments and scientific societies of Britain, Norway and Sweden.

■ At Chicago's International Hay and Grain Show, Canadians did well. **Mrs. Amy Kelsey** of Erickson, BC, won the title of Wheat Queen, premier award of the show, the only woman to have done so. She won it in 1946, too. **Sydney H. Pawlowski** of Spedden, Alberta, became Oats King, while the Rye King title went to **Albert Kessel,** of Rosetown, Sask.

Important Trends

■ U.S. Senator **Robert S. Kerr,** oilman, financier and former Governor of Oklahoma, said more effective Canadian advertising in the U.S. would increase the flow of U.S. dollars here. Of the Alberta and Saskatchewan oil development he said: "It is one of the most important events since the end of the war . . . a very important development in the overall security of the hemisphere. All the oil we can produce will not result in too much being available."

■ Speaking before RCALS in Montreal, Comedian Gratien Gelinas, better-known as **Fridolin,** urged aid for playwrights, perhaps by subsidizing directors of plays. Said he: "After all, if a play succeeds the Government doesn't have to worry about supporting the author—the author supports the Government by paying heavy taxes." Introducing Fridolin, the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey said he represented a "very important trend in the development of the Canadian theatre".



—Karsh

FRIDOLIN: *Aid for playwrights?*

The problem of exchanging paintings between Canada and the U.S. was also discussed. "It would be nice if paintings could cross the border with the same facility as do race horses," said Mr. Massey.

■ Ever since British film producers **Michael Powell** and **Emeric Pressburger** came to Canada in 1941 to make "49th Parallel," they have been working out a scheme to make pictures here. They are expected in Canada early in December to begin production. At least one unit will be located near Toronto, possibly at Oshawa. A new method of film production, the independent frame process, will be used. This has easily transportable equipment, smaller stage space and specialized lighting.

—Globe-Telegram

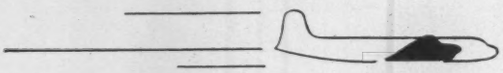
POWELL

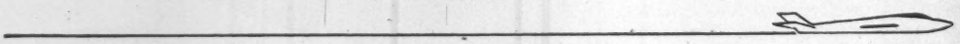
—Globe-Telegram

PRESSBURGER

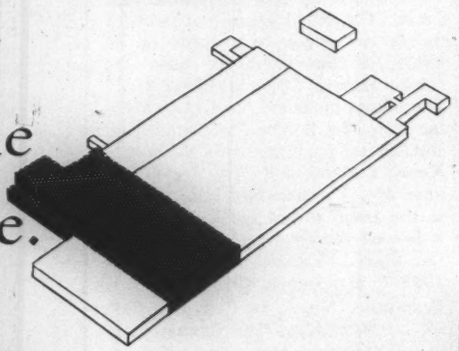
Canadian actors will be used as much as possible, their "neutral" accent being more acceptable in the U.S.

STANDING READY





The purchase and enlargement of its factory by *Canadair*, together with proven ability to produce, provide solid evidence that this organization stands ready to discharge whatever civil and military responsibilities the future may require.



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press

AN EVEN BREAK

THE PREPONDERANCE of foreign (U.S.) competition in magazine circulation has been confronting Canadian publishers for years, but never so much as since the last war. With the introduction of "Canadian editions," which except for minor deletions or additions are American in content, United States publishers have bitten a huge chunk out of the Canadian market.

The objections are two: the "Canadian edition" has been winning many advertisers that provided the bread and butter of Canadian publishers; and it "brings the story of America and the way America sees the news of the world."

In a brief presented to the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters, and Sciences, the Periodical Press Association asked that Canadian publishers "should have an even break in their own land with competing publications."

The brief declared: "The fact is that there exists in Canada, because of limited sources of supply, a virtual monopoly in the production of paper suitable for magazines. Thus the Canadian publisher must still buy paper behind what in effect is a protective tariff. In the case of his United States competitor, that paper, multiplied in value many times by the addition of literary, artistic and advertising efforts, comes in duty free."

It was pointed out that Canada is the only country in the world in which the largest percentage of reading matter is foreign controlled. The total circulation of 36 Canadian magazines was 41,905,523 last year—less than a third of the total circulation of all magazines.

The publishers had a suggestion: in order to improve their competitive position, they want all duties removed from magazine-type papers on both sides of the customs boundary.

After all, they said, the Massey Commission was trying to find out what could be done to encourage institutions which express national feeling, promote common understanding and add to the variety of Canadian life.

"No medium of expression can be as effective and lasting as the printed word. The national magazine, the printed word that speaks for and to a nation, is an instrument of vital consequence."

The other basic problems of distribution and production costs will, however, continue to hound the Canadian publishers. But they feel that if they are to attract some of the buyers of 86,489,001 American magazines (1948) in Canada, they will have to get some of the breaks.

■ WHILE some publications are pressed by high costs of newsprint or the ingress of foreign competition, *The Gateway*, the University of Alberta undergraduate newspaper, is paralyzed by a shortage of manpower. With the staff reduced to Managing Editor Irene Bowerman and himself, Editor-in-Chief Don Smith resigned.

Insufficient protection

Just as the ancient sport of jousting is outmoded so, too, is a fire insurance policy that covers only the original cost of construction. Many buildings today are insured for less than half their replacement value against loss by fire.

When taking steps to revise your fire insurance protection in the light of present day building costs consider, also, the need for provision against loss from business interruption while rebuilding. Insurance rates for these important coverages are still surprisingly low.

Any agent of the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY will be glad to consult with you about renewing or increasing your present coverage. Since 1851, the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY has serviced the needs of those seeking dependable insurance protection of almost all classes except life.

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JAMAICA FLIGHT

JAMAICANS are as full of superstitions as a Harlem dream book. Whites and blacks talk of death in hushed terms. Yet, for all the talk of death and the superstitions, Nature has given the island just about the richest endowment of Life — beauty, serenity, and romance — of anywhere in the world.

Last month a party of Canadians—travel agents, TCA officials and an SN staff member—got a pre-season peek at what visitors to Montego Bay, the charming resort on Jamaica's north shore, will be experiencing in the months ahead. After a week of island living all agreed that once you've seen Jamaica—especially Montego—you're never the same again.

Eleven hours from Montreal, nine from Toronto, Jamaica has a weekly Trans Canada Air schedule. The present terminus is Kingston but it is expected that before long planes will be landed at the Montego Bay airport.

Last month the 120-mile motor-trip from Kingston to the various Montego hotels entertaining the visitors was an exciting introduction to the North Shore interlude. The road carried over the famed 7,000-feet Blue Mountain sliced through jungle-dense vegetation and fern gorges, skimmed alongside cattle-ranch country and sugar-cane fields—and then beside the sparkling Caribbean. The shore drive passed Discovery Bay where Columbus came to Jamaica on May 4, 1494, the exquisite, terraced resort of Shaw Park, the quaint town of Falmouth, and "Cromarty" where Lord Beaverbrook spends part of each winter after his NB sojourn.

In Montego Bay the Canadians were assigned to various hotels—Casa Blanca, Beach View, Sunset Lodge, Gloucester House, Fairfield, Richmond Hill. Some were right on the water, others on the hills surrounding the town and bay. During the season (Dec. 1 to April 30) you can take the lush, well-heeled, white-tie, champagne life or you can lie back, take it easy and let life roll over you in your shorts or slacks. Whichever type, the hotels make a holiday colony.

Strangeness is everywhere — the smells and sounds of tropic nights are exciting, the cadence of Jamaican voices is reminiscent of old England, every Caribbean mood is crammed into one mysterious frame of reference. Of course, there are opportunities galore for the usual things—simple loafing in the sun, golf, tennis, riding (especially at the "Good Hope" dude ranch about 25 miles from Montego), polo, fishing, etc. Better, we think, for Canadians looking for an unforgettable winter holiday are the items in the strictly Jamaican line.

First, you can bet your last ice cube that the rum on the island is the best in the world. (Recommended particularly are Fienzi's' Twenty Tropical Years, and Llandovery's TTL).

Secondly, the resort area is beautifully set up with beaches. Best is the Doctor's Cave (named for a doctor who half a century ago owned the original shore frontage) with its own beach club, across from Beach View Hotel and beside Casa Blanca. The surf comes in easily in the protected bay, slips on to the dazzling white coral sands and falls back. The water is crystal clear with a year-round temperature of 70-78 degrees. Swimming is only interrupted when the coral boat calls around, loaded with lovely samples of white natural formations.

In the same rich vein are the calyp-

—Jamaica Trade Development

SUNSET LODGE: *For gourmets, sun-loafers or simple "duppie" speculators.*

—Jamaica Trade Development

BEACH VIEW HOTEL: *Canadians on the beaches, in the hills at Montego Bay.*

so bands that play at dances during the week; the musical showboats of native entertainers who come in from the sea with charming songs and dances.

For an all-out West Indian native experience, visit the market of Montego Bay. For all their crowding and haggling, the old wrinkled colored men and women, as well as lithe youths and children, are happy. Island life is a well-regulated business, although at present some of the pie-in-the-sky promises of the Labor Government and the rival Communists are disturbing factors.

Colonial Charm

All Jamaica has a goodly measure of old-British-colonial charm. But the two places that suggest it best are Hotel Tryall, to the west of Montego Bay, and Good Hope, to the east. Here coconut groves, vast expanses of tropical forest and sea combine to give a unique stimulation.

Jamaica, like all the islands, is a place of legends. They may concern Columbus himself; the buccaneers and pirates who met in her harbors and on her beaches in the 17th century; Horatio Nelson, who was governor of Fort Charles at Port Royal; Captain "Mutiny on the Bounty" Bligh, who introduced the breadfruit tree to the island; or Anne Palmer, the White Witch of Rose Hall.

This remarkable lady makes the particular legend of Montego Bay. And Canadians last month were driven to the still handsome ruins of Rose Hall, just outside Montego, high on the hillside facing the sea and set in the centre of a prosperous sugar estate. The present owners discourage visitors to Rose Hall, not for fear of what the "duppies" (ghosts) might do — although no negro, and only the occasional white—ever goes near the place — but because the disrepair means loose bricks may tumble. And the sugar company wants to avoid lawsuits.

Who was Anne Palmer? A century and a quarter ago, Anne was the beautiful, magnetic, steel-willed owner of the plantation. It was just a few years before the English Government ended slavery on the island. Anne was a particularly hard slave-owner. She was also a particularly demanding wife, and as one husband after another failed to meet her requirements she made away with them—or at least they died rather conveniently. Husband No. 4 is the central character in a novel written a few years ago on the Rose Hall legend ("The White Witch of Rose Hall," by H. G. de Lisser).

While Jamaican legends are top drawer exotically the practicalities of travel to the island are the height of simplicity. No passport or visa is needed for any Canadian who intends to stay up to a period of six months. Clothing may be the same apparel as that worn at any Canadian or U.S. summer resort—tropical worsteds and light washable suits. Bring your golf clubs. There is a country club near Montego Bay. While the devaluation of the pound has given a tourist bonus, your travel agent will tell you the further cost advantage you get when you come in the weeks preceding or following the regular season. And the weather—brilliant sunshine and warm days, cool nights—is just the same.

Hire a "drive-yourself" from Charles Ogilvie and tour the district.

Jamaica is British-colonial, yet it has a double sense of strangeness and familiarity to make any traveller tingle. Great houses along the lines of Rose Hall, that have survived from old plantation days, dot the island. The natives too have an old-England quality in their 200-year-old ditties.

Jamaica's infinite variety of fauna and flora ranges from the night blooming cereus to the phosphorescent lagoon at Martha Brae. For gourmets there is a wide group of dishes with tantalizing vegetables and fish concoctions. For recreation, there are sports activities, sun-loafing, or simple indulgence of oneself in "duppie" speculation.

As for Jamaican hospitality, the Canadians who were there last month quickly scored it at the top. Putting it there was not as easy as you may think—what with so many moods, nuances of nature and rich environment packing the nine-day stay—*J.Y.*

The **BLACK HORSE "Do You Know"** Advisory Panel

TED REEVE well-known sports writer

LOUIS BOURDON prominent radio singer and master of ceremonies

RICHARD PENNINGTON University Librarian, McGill University

GREGORY CLARK distinguished columnist

Do You Know...

that water does not freeze at 32°F?

One of the standard facts of all physics books is that water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit. Recent carefully conducted experiments, however, prove conclusively that *really pure, clean water* does not begin to crystallize into ice until zero Fahrenheit or a little below it!

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Do You Know . . . that experiments show that even when various powdered substances were added to water this water would not freeze at the commonly-accepted freezing point? Although these powdered substances did raise the freezing temperature, they could not bring it higher than about 20° above zero Fahrenheit!

Do You Know any interesting and unusual facts? Our "Advisory Panel" will pay $25 for any authenticated readers' submissions if they are usable. All letters become our property. Write Black Horse Brewery, Station L, Montreal, P.Q.

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THE BLACK OPAL—by Dorothy Magwood Bird —*Macmillan—$3.25.*

■ A College story all about the lively happenings in a small co-ed college in Southern Michigan. Murder enters when Laurel, who wants to be a newspaper writer, stumbles on the story of an unsolved murder. Naturally she decides to investigate for a scoop for the campus paper. A black opal and plenty of adventure comes Laurel's way, with romance in the form of a Senior at the end of the story. (For 11-14-year-olds.)

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■ Azor went fishing and caught a haddock. He kept it for a pet and thereby upset his family very much. Pictures and story are just right for boys and girls 5-8.

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THE POLLY HARRIS — by Mary Treadgold — *Clarke, Irwin—$2.00.*

■ Caroline and her brother come to London to be coached so they can write their Entrance examination. The place is called Prettyman's Hard and the junior residents are hostile—especially the skinny boy David. There is nice Mr. Gotchkiss who wins a Football Pool and decides to buy the schooner, the "Polly Harris." There is sinister O'Leary, mystery, a chase in the boat, with Caroline and her brother forgetting all about examination for the time being. (For 10-14-year-olds.)

From "Joy and the Christmas Angel"

JOY AND THE CHRISTMAS ANGEL — by Pamela Bianco—*Oxford—$2.00.*

■ Here is a tale for children 5-8 who want to hear of something exciting happening after Christmas and New Year's. Joy and Stephen are awakened by strange night sounds. A strange party follows.

LUCKY MISCHIEF — by Mebane Holoman Burgwyn—*Oxford—$3.00.*

■ Here is a book for boys with lots of excitement and yet a country book. The hero is Allen, a negro boy in North Carolina, whose leadership of his gang is challenged by another boy, Bailey. Mixed up in the story is Allen's desire to get $250 to buy a calf to show in a contest, an escaped convict and the final friendship of the two boys. (For 8-12-year-olds.)

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■ Humorous pictures and an amusing story will delight children 4-8. This one is original—about a family of poodles. Gilbert was smartest of the lot.

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■ Some color illustrations that should appeal greatly to children make this a splendid gift book. Those who en-

From "Gilbert the Gay Poodle"

joyed the first book "Mimff" will be sure to enjoy this sequel. Mimff is a boy and when the story opens he is at a seaside in Denmark. A sad accident causes his parents to adopt a little girl who likes to act out fairy tales and when Mimff's parents go on a trip to South America, Mimff is left in charge of little Eleanor. Adventures overtake the two in rapid succession but all ends well. (For 8-11-year-olds.)

NEHRU'S STORY — by Shakuntala Nasani — *Oxford—$3.00.*

■ Boys and girls 8-12 will learn about the great leader of India in a most interesting way.

The book was first written for the boys and girls of India. It has been adapted for children everywhere. Illustrations decorate pages throughout.

THE MANDRAKE, A PONY — by Kathleen Herald, illustrated by Lionel Edwards—*Macmillan—$1.75.*

■ The author, who shows an intense love of horses, has written a book of prime interest to teen-aged girls interested in horses and riding. This one is about a beautiful lady horse called "Mandrake", who was reputed to have a "brain like a bird".

ADVENTURES AFLOAT—by John D. Miller—*Macmillan—$1.75.*

■ Jimmie Brown sat on a pile of wood in the backyard of an inn in Plymouth, England. Before he knew it, there had started a chain of events that took him to south seas in a squared-sailed ship, with adventures ashore and afloat. For boys 11-14.

CURTAIN CALL—by Adele de Leeuw—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

■ Girls 12-16 will be delighted by this story of a young actress in training—high school plays, community theatre, professional group. The author is well noted as a writer of career stories for young people.

HERMAN THE BRAVE PIG — by Miriam E. Mason—*Macmillan—$2.00.*

■ This appealing and humorous story is especially written for children 6 to 10. Herman was a little pig who was adopted by Danny as his favorite pet. Herman becomes a hero. There are many pictures and several amusing experiences.—*Sarah Poppet*

From "Herman the Brave Pig"

From "Nehru's Story"

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PRINCE OF EGYPT—by Dorothy Clarke Wilson —*Ryerson—$4.00.*

THE PRINCE of the title is Moses and the author uses him as the peg on which to hang a number of observations about democracy and social problems, drawing heavily on the research of Egyptologists for a reconstruction of life as it may have been lived in the days of the Pharaohs.

For the purposes of her story she has enlarged considerably the legend as given in the Bible, making her prince one who renounced the possibility of becoming the ruler of Egypt in his own right in order to become a leader of the oppressed Jews and a labor organizer. She also endows him with a number of amorous adventures, which no doubt gave him a useful background of experience when, in later life, he felt called upon to draw up a code of morals for his people.

Thus the novel should appeal both to the righteous, who think that a Biblical hero will sanctify any book, and the less godly, who will enjoy the tale and its setting without worrying too much about the author's intentions or the accuracy of her history. —*J. L. C.*

HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

THE CONQUERORS — by Thomas Costain — *Doubleday—$4.50.*

THOMAS B. COSTAIN has brought the same elements of human interest, drama and suspense to English history that made his historical romances consistent best sellers. "The Conquerors" is the first volume of what he terms "The Pageant of England," which, when completed, should be an important and a popular chronicle of the political and social development of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. The first volume deals with the events of that eventful century and a half, commencing with the conquest of Saxon England by William of Normandy and closing with the death of John Lackland, the worst of the English rulers but whose reign paradoxically proved to be the salvation of the English nation.

The period selected by Mr. Costain for "The Conquerors" is a logical one. John's loss of his Norman and Angevin Continental possessions transformed Norman nobles into English barons and his misrule made them

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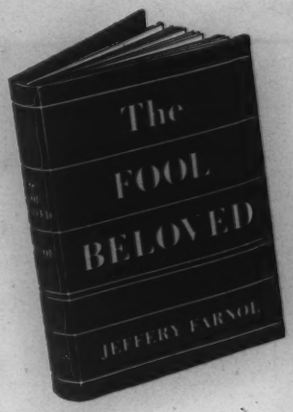

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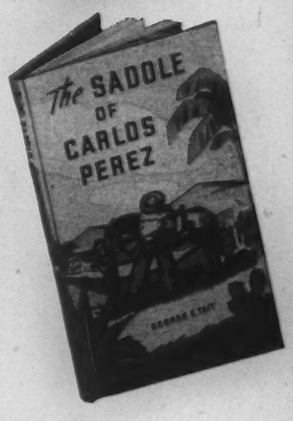

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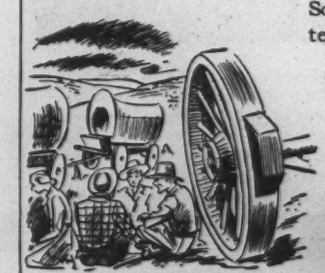

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The book was first written for the boys and girls of India. It has been adapted for children everywhere. Illustrations decorate pages throughout.

THE MANDRAKE, A PONY — by Kathleen Herald, illustrated by Lionel Edwards—*Macmillan—$1.75.*

■ The author, who shows an intense love of horses, has written a book of prime interest to teen-aged girls interested in horses and riding. This one is about a beautiful lady horse called "Mandrake", who was reputed to have a "brain like a bird".

ADVENTURES AFLOAT—by John D. Miller—*Macmillan—$1.75.*

■ Jimmie Brown sat on a pile of wood in the backyard of an inn in Plymouth, England. Before he knew it, there had started a chain of events that took him to south seas in a squared-sailed ship, with adventures ashore and afloat. For boys 11-14.

CURTAIN CALL—by Adele de Leeuw—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

■ Girls 12-16 will be delighted by this story of a young actress in training—high school plays, community theatre, professional group. The author is well noted as a writer of career stories for young people.

HERMAN THE BRAVE PIG — by Miriam E. Mason—*Macmillan—$2.00.*

■ This appealing and humorous story is especially written for children 6 to 10. Herman was a little pig who was adopted by Danny as his favorite pet. Herman becomes a hero. There are many pictures and several amusing experiences.—*Sarah Poppet*

From "Herman the Brave Pig"

From "Nehru's Story"

COLORFUL MOSES

PRINCE OF EGYPT—by Dorothy Clarke Wilson —*Ryerson—$4.00.*

THE PRINCE of the title is Moses and the author uses him as the peg on which to hang a number of observations about democracy and social problems, drawing heavily on the research of Egyptologists for a reconstruction of life as it may have been lived in the days of the Pharaohs.

For the purposes of her story she has enlarged considerably the legend as given in the Bible, making her prince one who renounced the possibility of becoming the ruler of Egypt in his own right in order to become a leader of the oppressed Jews and a labor organizer. She also endows him with a number of amorous adventures, which no doubt gave him a useful background of experience when, in later life, he felt called upon to draw up a code of morals for his people.

Thus the novel should appeal both to the righteous, who think that a Biblical hero will sanctify any book, and the less godly, who will enjoy the tale and its setting without worrying too much about the author's intentions or the accuracy of her history. —*J. L. C.*

HERITAGE OF FREEDOM

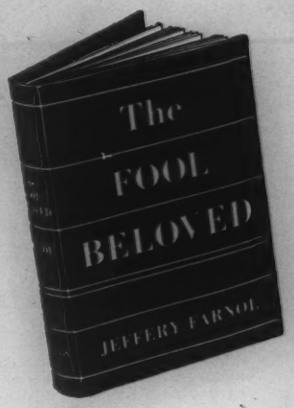
THE CONQUERORS — by Thomas Costain — *Doubleday—$4.50.*

THOMAS B. COSTAIN has brought the same elements of human interest, drama and suspense to English history that made his historical romances consistent best sellers. "The Conquerors" is the first volume of what he terms "The Pageant of England," which, when completed, should be an important and a popular chronicle of the political and social development of the Anglo-Saxon peoples. The first volume deals with the events of that eventful century and a half, commencing with the conquest of Saxon England by William of Normandy and closing with the death of John Lackland, the worst of the English rulers but whose reign paradoxically proved to be the salvation of the English nation.

The period selected by Mr. Costain for "The Conquerors" is a logical one. John's loss of his Norman and Angevin Continental possessions transformed Norman nobles into English barons and his misrule made them

Best Sellers A.1

Books Men and Boys Will Enjoy



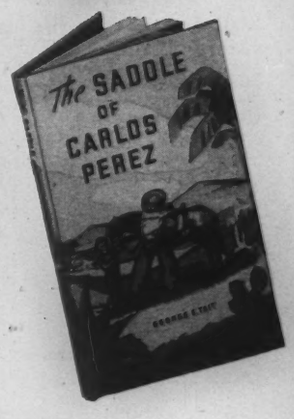
THE FOOL BELOVED

BY JEFFERY FARNOL

For the men on your list, here is a sure-fire gift. It is the story of Count Angelo, brother of Fortunio, a victorious commander in the desperate wars of duchy against duchy in Italy. He and his close friend, Sir John Courtenay, have been known as the two best swordsmen in all the colleges, while at Oxford University. One of Jeffery Farnol's best. $3.00.

THE SADDLE OF CARLOS PEREZ

BY GEORGE E. TAIT



This story of an eleven-year-old boy in Colombia, South America, promises to prove enthralling to Canadian boys and girls. How Carlos earned a beautiful hand-tooled leather saddle is the theme of the story, which includes cattle thieves and a fiesta. Handsomely illustrated in colour. "Can bring pride to its publisher."—James Scott in The Telegram, Toronto. $2.00.

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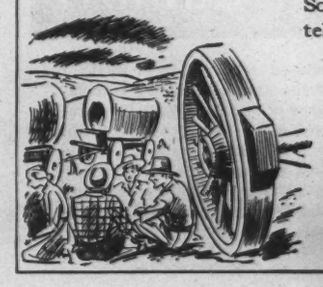

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THOMAS B. COSTAIN

English leaders. It is here, in the ruins of an apparent national disaster, that the seeds of our present democratic life were sown. Norman barons led English freemen to an armed rebellion which wrung from John the Great Charter of Freedom. This might be termed the first of a series of popular revolts to establish an equality of human rights.

It is to be hoped that in his second book Mr. Costain will take for his theme the development of democracy, particularly as the seeds sown in the past were to blossom in the 13th and 14th Centuries. A popular history such as Mr. Costain has written should be of the utmost value in this time of conflicting ideologies. The English-speaking peoples know all too little of the origins of their free way of life and of how their forefathers fought to the death against oligarchic forms of government, not dissimilar to that conceived by the "Thirteen Men of the Kremlin."

What appreciable difference is there between 1776 Declaration of the Thirteen American Colonies "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that of their ancestors' slogan of 1381, "Equal Liberty, Equal Rank, Equal Power!" But the historic background of the English-speaking peoples is without value if not known and understood.—*F.E.D.McD.*

IDEAS AND BOX OFFICE

THE BIG WHEEL—by John Brooks—*Musson*—$3.00.

TO BE caught editing an influential news magazine with a wide-open eye on the box office and a half-shut one on basic principles is the crisis in the career of Ed Masterson. He is the editor of an important weekly (*Present-Day*), sufficiently patterned for reader-identity purposes on you-know-what U.S. magazine. The build-up to Ed's crisis, what goes on in the editorial offices, the functions of the overpaid, young, eager-beaver editors, and the details of staff conflicts are reported through the eyes of a young man, Ed's cousin, who joins the staff, in the first person.

For a première novel John Brooks has a tough assignment—to dramatize

CONTINUED ON PAGE 48

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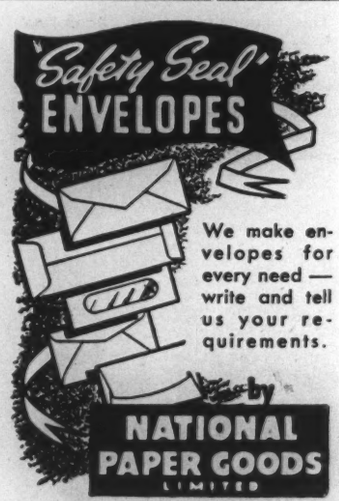

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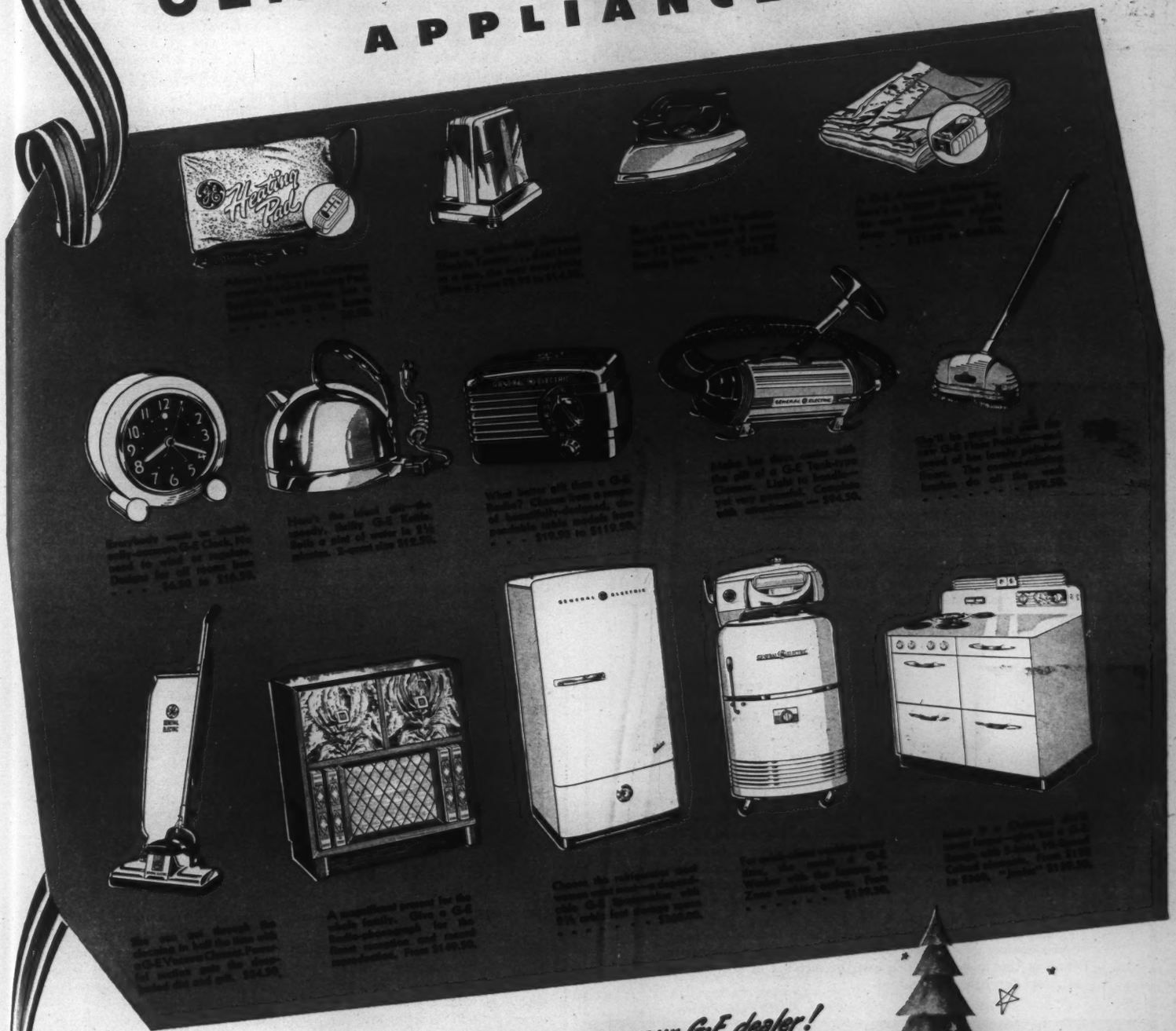

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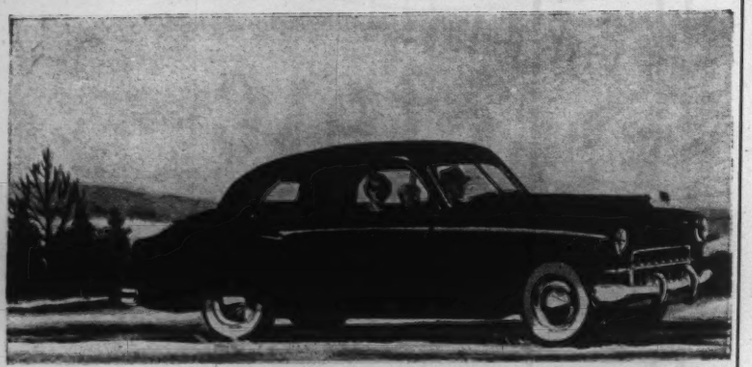

Driving in winter can be safe, convenient and enjoyable — but only if safety regulations and seasonable precautions are carefully observed.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a total of 74,738 motor vehicle accidents for the year 1947 alone (latest figures available). Of these, 1,611 involved one or more fatalities. This indicates a need for much greater care in driving the year 'round.

Safety authorities agree that most accidents are the result of *drivers' mistakes*. By far the most important cause of accidents is the failure of drivers to adjust speed to changing road and traffic conditions. For example, a high percentage of fatal accidents happen at night, when vision is obscured, and many occur in inclement weather, when roads are slippery.

Traffic experts stress driving at reasonable speeds as one of the most important steps in reducing highway accidents. In addition, they make a number of other suggestions, some of which are illustrated below:

1. Vehicle defects are reported as contributing causes in many accidents. So, it is important to have your car completely checked at regular intervals to make sure it is in safe operating condition. Particular attention should be given at all times to brakes, tires, steering mechanism and lights.

2. Skidding on slippery surfaces is a frequent cause of accidents. To help avoid this, brakes should be applied with light pressure, then released and applied again. Jamming the brakes on will lock the wheels and may cause a skid.

3. Collisions frequently occur when cars are too close together. On dry pavements, a good rule is to allow one car length for every 10 miles of speed. This margin should be increased at night, on slippery roads, or at high speeds.

4. Emergencies need not always cause accidents if drivers know how to handle them. For example, when a tire blows out, keep a tight grip on the wheel and allow the car to slow down before applying the brakes. This makes it easier to prevent swerving or skidding.

The cardinal principle of safe driving is to keep one's car under control at all times. Only as more and more motorists observe this basic principle can the number of automobile accident fatalities be reduced.

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intermission

The Carpenter's Fancy

by W. B. Foster

"MY FRIEND," said the carpenter, "you may have prisoned there the tears of Marie Antoinette."

We were looking at a dark spot on the ceiling of my bedroom. There had been heavy rain during the night and when I awoke at dawn there was this dark spot above my head.

Clearly the roof needed fixing.

The carpenter, when he came, said he needed to know just where the hole was.

Now as we stood in the bedroom I said: "It must be just above that spot. A little plastic cement should fix it."

"But do you really want it fixed?" asked the carpenter.

"Of course, I want it fixed," I said. "I don't want another mess like that."

"I guess you have no poetry in your soul," observed the carpenter.

"Poetry?" I said, wondering.

"Sure," said the carter. "Since the world began that water, now in your ceiling, has been on the move. Liquid today, gaseous next week and solid the week after. Always changing location, always changing ownership.

"As a matter of fact," he went on, "it will soon be on its way. By tomorrow night it may be gone, leaving only this spot as a reminder of its visit. Next winter, as snow, it may be driven over on a Moscow street by Joe Stalin."

"And next spring," said the carpenter-poet, "next spring this water from the lovely eyes of a queen may help to turn a hydro-electric plant in Ontario or lap the statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

"The very same water," he went on, warming up, "may have been used by Alfred the Great's queen to make the batch of cakes the old man burned. It may have lapped all the ships of the Spanish Armada. In its solid form it may have been part of every igloo that's built in the frozen north. Who knows? These tears of Marie Antoinette, now in your ceiling, may have provided the power for Fulton's steamboat."

"But," I objected, "you have no proof that this water that came in last night was once the tears of Marie Antoinette."

"Of course not," he agreed; "but it's a fancy that gives me a kick. It's a poetic concept. Besides, nobody can prove the contrary. I'll go further: I'll pay a hundred dollars reward to anybody who can prove me wrong."

"I guess you'd have 'em there," I said.

We went downstairs and out on the lawn.

The carpenter hailed a friend who was driving by and they rode away together.

LATER that afternoon rain started again. Suddenly I remembered that the carpenter hadn't used the plastic cement. I took an empty tin pail to the attic, put it under the leak. Then I phoned the carpenter.

"Marie Antoinette's tears are falling again," I said.

"Sure," replied the carpenter; "the poor girl had a hard life. Have you thought of what the tears were before she used 'em?"

I said I hadn't.

"It makes an interesting speculation," he said. "They may have been part of a British Columbia glacier or the dampness of a Chinese rice paddy."

"I'll settle for the tears," I said. "But I wish she'd got along with just dry, choking sobs."

The Ski Trail

WE SKIRT the narrow southern sky
along the hill crests, high and low
where withershins the winter sun
twists the shadows on the snow.
Birch and cottonwood and pine
unscroll their traceries and run
far with fantasy to tie
perplexing plane and erring line
in a quaint geometry.

We angle upward warily;
each follows close his foolish, own
double-ganger in the dance
that mocks our careful herringbone,
headlong hurries in advance.
Shapes tenuous, troll-like, strange,
charged by sub-alpine change
with color too subtle to define—
never static black, nor white,
something of ultra-violet wine
caught in precipitate light—
phantasmata rare are we
who mime the true, significant ski.
Never were there any such
thrown by old Plato's dismal fire.

You allegorize a trifle much,
my dear, the slow-paced muse may tire.
Let mangled tropes fall as they will—
Now for the downhill.

RUARI MACLEOD

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

GLAMOUR GIFTS

Reading clockwise: ■ Lucien Lelong's Indiscrete perfume . . . DuBarry Cologne Concentrate in pink sleigh . . . Snowman with spangled eyes contains Elizabeth Arden's Blue Grass. ■ Faberge's Cologne Duette of Woodhue and Tigress in a golden box . . . Holly-sprigged snowball conceals Arden's Blue Grass soap . . . Lelong's Balalaika Cologne in long-necked decanter . . . Red morocco Beauty Wallet by Harriet Hubbard Ayer . . . In snow-white box, Lelong's Sirocco perfume. ■ Mounted on a golden base, Ciro's New Horizons perfume . . . Baroque Vanity in gold and ivory enamel by Helena Rubinstein . . . Tabu perfume, by Dana, now available in Canada. ■ Yardley's Bond Street perfume enshrined in a white, crimson and gold box . . . Christmas angel holds flacon of Ayer's Golden Chance perfume . . . Repartée, Lenthéric's new-this-season perfume in green-banded white box. ■ Satinwood hair-brush (genuine bristles) and Swing Hair Fragrance, Ogilvie Sisters . . . Flacon of Old Spice perfume inset in a Christmas tree cut-out . . . Ayer's' greeting card with flacon of Golden Chance and sachet comes with mailing tarton. ■ Chanel No. 5 perfume . . . Rubinstein's "4 Color-Keys to Beauty", a lipstick to wear with every color . . . Gold and white enamel Duo Vanity by Hudnut.

GIFTS:

Dear Sir—

ONE DAY SOON you will decide it's time something was done about that Christmas list. So you'll get your hat, mutter "Back in half an hour" to your secretary. (What's more you will be, too.) It's five-to-one you will end up at a spot where you would not be found dead any other time of the year—the toilet goods counter. Women dote on perfumes, cosmetics,

Here, in brief, is what you should know—

Perfume has but one purpose in life —to give pleasure. If you like it, you may be sure the woman who is to receive it as a gift will like it too.

You are not expected to understand the intricacies of complexion care and make-up, nor is it necessary for you to do so. Choice of cosmetics, creams and so on, is guided by type of skin and coloring. Better rely on the advice of the clerk behind the counter. She is armed to the teeth with information.

Facing Page:

■ A handsomely decorated box by Yardley brimming with everything needed for good grooming, complexion care and make-up . . . . Elizabeth Arden's De Luxe Beauty Box of simulated alligator for beauty-wise travellers. Equipped with large mirror, side trays that open back, Arden preparations, it amounts to a portable dressing table.

■ For the man on your list, Yardley's Shaving Set. Travel-size shaving soap in wooden box is plastered with travel stickers . . . . Shocking pink leather case contains Peggy Sage implements, polish, needed for the complete manicure . . . . Fabergé's Cologne Extraordinaire, in the new "Tigress" essence, has dramatic "leopard-skin" top . . . . Shaving soap in old-fashioned mug, lotion and talc in jugs of ivory plastic resembling stone-ware, carry design of the old sailing ship Mount Vernon. By Old Spice.

■ Camellia pink gift box has everything necessary for meticulous care of the complexion, plus make-up essentials. By Beauty Counselors . . . Gaily bespangled plastic tubes (set of three) hold Arden's pink and blue Fluffy Milk Bath Petals. Wafers are dropped in bath to perfume and soften water . . . . Critic's Choice, shiny black box with theatre ticket design on the lid holds two of Lenthéric's most appealing bouquets—Tweed and Dark Brilliance . . . . Overnighter, for masculine grooming. White semi-opaque plastic box contains Lenthéric's Tanbark cologne, lotion and after-shave powder.

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GOLD AND RED *centrepiece for table drama. Materials—a bare twisted branch, strings of pine cones, bunch or two of artificial grapes, all painted with gilt. Addition of three bright red Christmas tree balls gives sparkle.*

FOOD:

Christmas Feasting

THIS IS CONTINUED from last week's column which contained ideas for the Christmas feast—an event much closer at hand than you might care to admit. Here are the promised recipes, with some incidental items to add a festive touch.

Christmas Relish Mold

2 large oranges, unpeeled
4 cups raw cranberries
2 cups granulated sugar
2 packages cherry flavored gelatin
1½ cups boiling water
1 cup cold water
1 cup sherry wine

Wash, quarter and seed oranges. Put through food chopper along with washed raw cranberries. Add sugar and chill, covered, in refrigerator for several hours.

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water; add cold water; cool and then stir in the wine. Chill until it starts to thicken. Measure 3 cups of the prepared cranberry relish and stir into gelatin mixture. Turn into 2 oiled 1½ quart ring molds (or any desired mold of about this capacity) and chill until firm. To serve, unmold on plate, garnish with watercress and parsley, and fill centres with pickled peaches or pears. Serves 14-16.

Next item on the agenda is pickled peaches. These are simple to make, require little time, and the end result is coolly delicious.

Pickled Peaches

Drain 2 No. 2½ cans peach halves. Place 3 or 4 whole cloves in each peach and place in saucepan.

Pour over 2 cups of peach syrup to which 1 cup cider vinegar and 1¼ cups brown sugar have been added along with 2 sticks (about 3" long) of cinnamon. Simmer 5 minutes. Allow fruit to stand in pickling solution overnight. Serve chilled. Enough for 15 servings.

Walnut Cakes

Beat 4 egg yolks until light and lemon colored (about 1 minute). Add 2/3 cup granulated sugar gradually, continuing to beat. Then add—

2 tbsp. brandy
1 1/3 cups chopped walnuts
¼ tsp. ground cinnamon
⅛ tsp. ground cloves
1/3 cup rolled cracker crumbs
¼ cup melted butter

Beat well until thoroughly blended. Last, fold in *4 egg whites* beaten until stiff but not dry.

Pour into well greased 9 x 9 or 7 x 11 cake pan which has been sprinkled with flour. Bake in 375°F oven about 35 minutes. Keep the cake in tin until

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cool. Frost with *Butter Icing*—

4 tbsp. soft butter
1 tbsp. vanilla
1¼ cups sifted confectioners' sugar
1 tbsp. cream

Spread top of walnut cakes with a little more than half of this icing. Tint remaining icing a fairly bright shade of green. Mark iced cake into oblongs, squares or diamonds. Then fill icing or decorating tube with the green icing and create designs in green icing on each piece of cake. The fluted tube will give good results if you want to do wreaths, trees (outline only), bells, etc. Small bits of red candied cherries will complete the Christmas color scheme. It's good sticky fun and quite amazing what you can turn out. Yield: About 30 cakes.

Note: Add a little more sifted sugar to the green icing since it should be fairly stiff.

To Flame a Plum Pudding

For this purpose the pudding should be steamed in a fairly deep mold. After it has been heated for serving and placed on plate or platter cut a hole 1" deep by 1" in diameter in top of pudding. Fill with warm brandy and pour ¼ cup more brandy (warm) over the entire surface. Ignite and carry to the table. To be sure that the brandy will ignite save a little (brandy) in a serving spoon and light. Hold the match under the spoon and then put the spoon in the small hole and you should get a good blaze.

Basic Fruit Punch

10 cups orange juice
or
5-20 oz. tins orange juice
3-20 oz. tins grapefruit juice
½ cup fresh lemon juice
1½ cups fresh lime juice (if available)
2-20 oz. tins crushed pineapple
Crushed or cake of ice
2 oranges
2 lemons
4-30 oz. bottles gingerale

Combine first 5 ingredients. Chill and pour over ice. Cut oranges and lemons in quarters, slice very thin (leave rind on) and float in punch bowl. Add gingerale last. About 25-4 oz. servings before ice is added.

To Decorate Ice

Freeze ice cubes alternating green and red maraschino cherries in each section. You can also freeze a cake of ice in an 8 x 8 x 21 cake pan. Place in freezing compartment of refrigerator. Float in punch bowl when ready to serve. Decorate with mint leaves and cherry rings in wreath design.

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Personalities:

Dorothy and Jersey Joe

by Margaret E. Ness

FRONT COVER girl Dorothy Taylor and her bull hit the headlines together when Jersey Joe took second prize at Toronto's Royal Winter Fair. Women cattle breeders aren't too plentiful and when they combine that full-time job with that of editor and publisher of *The British Columbian*,—well, they turn out to be Dorothy Taylor of New Westminster, BC.

Dorothy Taylor —CP

Dorothy didn't know one end of a farm from the other until eight years ago. She had visited twice on a friend's *estancia* in Argentina. But that was glamour, not earthy, farming. Otherwise she'd attended school in New Westminster, graduated from University of British Columbia in History and English, gone abroad three times in four years and done a stretch of a few months as publicist in Toronto for Carroll Aikins, then director of Hart House Theatre. And, of course, wrote a bit for her father's newspaper, *The British Columbian*. (Her father was Senator J. D. Taylor.)

College Call

Dorothy's actual entrance into the writing game was painless. "In fact," she says, "it was years before I discovered that you weren't called in from college by Lukin Johnston of *The Vancouver Daily Province* and asked to contribute some stories." He had heard that Dorothy was going abroad, asked for some Paris articles. Later, for her father, she covered the Westminster Agriculture Fair—then the greatest Fair in Western Canada. "I learned to love fairs from that time," says Dorothy.

Her brother Dave was editing the weekly. (*The British Columbian* is both daily and weekly.) He and his wife, Dorothy, and the father lived together in the big old Third Avenue home. Sister Babs (Mrs. L. M. Emes) was married and away. "Their door was always open," recalls a friend.

Then came Dave's untimely death in 1941. Senator Taylor was far from well. Dorothy took over the weekly. Three months later the Senator died. Dorothy, her sister and sister-in-law inherited the newspaper. The old home was sold. Dorothy found herself with two saddle horses, five dogs, family poultry, assorted cats and her father's pet cockatoo. A woman of direct action, she bought a farm seven miles from New Westminster.

Dorothy loves South America. So she called her farm El Charito, an Argentine Indian name for a baby nandu (native ostrich). The farm is just 15 acres. She planned an adobe house. Local builders were dubious: Dorothy won. Her pride is the fireplace, one side of which comes down in ledge-steps, almost to form a second room. On these ledges are SA curios and pottery. On the walls are some grotesque horses by a famous Argentine cartoonist.

Once settled on the farm, Dorothy bought a cow. Her choice, a pretty face. The cow proved a good buy. Charita Jersey Joe is a grandson. Dorothy's special droll sense of humor cropped up in naming the bull. Prizefighter Jersey Joe Walcott was defeated just about that time. Dorothy was sure the bull would never be a champion: she called him "Jersey Joe".

Her dry wit is fascinating. "At first meeting you aren't quite sure how to take her," a friend says. "But just watch her eyes. They twinkle." That rapier wit and that twinkle came into play as she told SN about a trip to Costa Rica. She went farther into the jungle than she had intended. A frantic Comandante searched for her until dark: welcomed her back next day with joy and relief. Says Dorothy, "I was riding his burro."

Passport to Adventure

Dorothy is not easily stopped from anything she wishes to do. On this same trip she had passport difficulty in Nicaragua. Ultimatum, three passports to leave by air. Dorothy refused to wait. She had a passport for the road. En route to the Costa Rican border she met a hotel-keeper's wife who gave her a letter to a friend who was sister-in-law to the Governor of the border state. Dorothy got a special permit from him, including military protection. Later she discovered that, from her indifferent Spanish, he believed she was a representative of the United Fruit Growers, the most powerful organization in Central America.

During the Mexican part of this motor trip (15,000 miles) she found herself on a closed, under-construction road. The impasse was solved by Minister of Education Jaime Torres Bodet (now Director - General of UNESCO). Minister Bodet was inspecting schools, under the military escort of General Amaro. They rescued Dorothy: took her along on the official three-day inspection. These sort of things are always happening to newspaper-woman Dorothy.

This is the first year Dorothy has kept her best stock. Her cattle have been champions consistently, under other ownership. Dorothy became interested, decided to learn how to "fit" them for showing herself. Jersey Joe's win is proof that a woman can be a cattle show-woman. Says Dorothy, "Getting Jersey Joe off by train for the Royal Winter Fair was like preparing a youngster for his first term at boarding school."

What will Dorothy Taylor turn her hand to next? There is a rumor that she has been asked to run for parliament. If so, Dorothy will take the campaign in her usual stride.

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Christmas Punch:

Call Up the Butler

by David Brock

IT IS A CURIOUS THING that we no longer cherish the great punches of our British and American ancestors, especially at Christmas. They have both real and imaginary advantages (and an imaginary glamour is no bad thing at a party, as the dressmakers and champagne growers admit).

Besides being romantic in an old-fashioned Christmassy way, punch can be comforting, solid, weatherproof, delicious, and festive. Because of its extra flavor and warmth it can stand watering down better than any other drink (if economy, age, sex, or sect demands this outrage). And conversely, it can stand strengthening best, if you understand how to deal with the crudity of the alcohol by using tea instead of water and by adding calf's foot jelly.

Indeed, if you jell a good punch completely and eat it as a dessert, most of your guests will fail to realize its nature until too late. For this reason you must warn and ration them unless it is your fixed purpose to sell them something after dinner.

It is true that we do take one or two excellent punches at Christmas without knowing it. One of them is the eggnog, which was not invented in Baltimore at all but is merely one form of the English milk punch, even down to its egg and nutmeg. But in the main we avoid them.

Some of the best punches call for ingredients unobtainable from our state monopolists (such as arrack, shrub, ginger brandy, cider, and the rarer liqueurs), or ingredients too costly (such as unlimited champagne). Other punches require a little care or long brewing and, while we will make a Christmas cake demanding time, trouble, and readiness, we will not make a Christmas punch that way. Then, too, there are ignorance and fashion (which are sometimes the same thing).

Well, here are a very few simple punches, out of all that noble lot, chosen for ease of concoction or the usualness of their materials, but still potable, potent, and fit for potentates.

Orange Punch: Infuse the juice of 4 oranges and the peel of 2 with ¾ lb. of sugar and 3 pints of boiling water for half an hour. Strain. Add a small bottle of stout, half a bottle of rum, half a bottle of brandy, and a wineglass of some liqueur (try curaçao, to go with the oranges, but almost any will do). Serve cold or hot. If heating, do not warm past 160 degrees or so, so as not to drive off the

Brain-Teaser:

Shivery Charivari

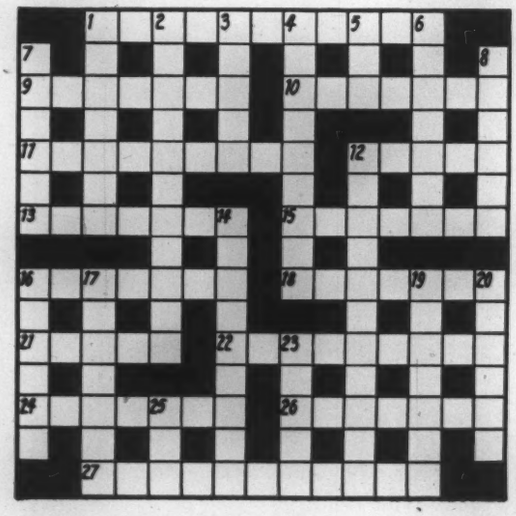
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Our last toy? (5, 6)
9. Sister country of Chile, by the sound of it. (7)
10. The arm lets them slip over. (7)
11. Bert finishes the cheese. (9)
12. Will you speak now or before tea? (5)
13. Result of pardon pleas. Snap out of it and reform. (7)
15. They may not have such a melting quality in 9. (7)
16. Surely it's unusual to find cacao in a liqueur. (7)
18. Cup for the mounted to get down. (7)
21. French words, and father de-parts. (5)
22. I take Archy and her to see the angels. (9)
24. Three little kittens lost them, tail first, (and were, no doubt). (7)
26. See, it gets off to a record start. (7)
27. Write the composer's name in red ink, chump. (11)

DOWN

1. Stephen Foster's was beautiful. (7)
2. Do these a.m. calls rock you back to sleep at times? (5, 6)
3. This hog is anything but spineless. (5)
4. They'll be the death of you, Ferdinand. (9)
5. Drum, on 25. (3)
6. Pupils' dance? (7)
7. Sounds like a vessel for the yokel. (Pardon me!) (6)
8. Stares into the garden. (6)
12. Forming a liaison with a grin was how it started! (8, 3)
14. Will facilitate your entrance when well oiled. (4, 5)
16. Reincass. (6)
17. The queen put her foot down on one of his habits. (7)
19. Again the shepherd's plaid. (7)
20. A natural for Paul Snoop. (6)
23. It's curtains, little Edward! (5)
25. See 5. (3)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Big dipper
6. Charm
9. Nonplus
10. Shearer
11. Noon
12. Bears
13. Frau
16. Saturn
17. Milky way
19. Lodestar
21. Oil-can
25. Crab
26. Skies
27. Claw
30. Formula
31. Eclipse
32. Ramps
33. Horoscope

DOWN

1. Bananas
2. Gunboat
3. Ills
4. Pisces
5. Restrain
6. Chew
7. Air-crew
8. Mercury
14. Arise
15. Skein
18. Backwash
19. Lucifer
20. Diagram
22. Calypso
23. Nowhere
28. Suns
24. Veneer
29. Alps (84)

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spirits. If you like stout, it will add richness to almost any punch.

Nectar Punch: Infuse the peel of 15 lemons in a bottle of rum for 48 hours, then add 3 pints of water and 2 more bottles of rum, the juice of the lemons, a grated nutmeg, and 3 pints of very hot milk. Let stand, covered, for 24 hours. Add 2½ lbs. of sugar. Strain, through a flannel bag (and blotting paper, if possible) till quite clear. Bottle for use, and it will improve with time, but it can be used at once.

Hot Tea Punch: Half a bottle each of brandy and rum, ¼ lb. of lump sugar (or more to taste) rubbed on lemon peel till very yellow. (All punches needing sugar are better for this rubbing.) Juice of 1 lemon, 2 oranges sliced thin, 1 quart (or a little less) of hot fresh tea, green if possible. Stir well, preferably with red-hot poker to mull the punch.

Bimbo: Steep 6 thinly sliced lemons for 6 hours in a bottle of brandy, then remove without squeezing. Dissolve ¾ lb. of sugar in 25 oz. (equal quantity to brandy) of boiling water, and add to brandy. (All punches tend to

sweetness, but cut down on sugar if you like.) Cool and serve.

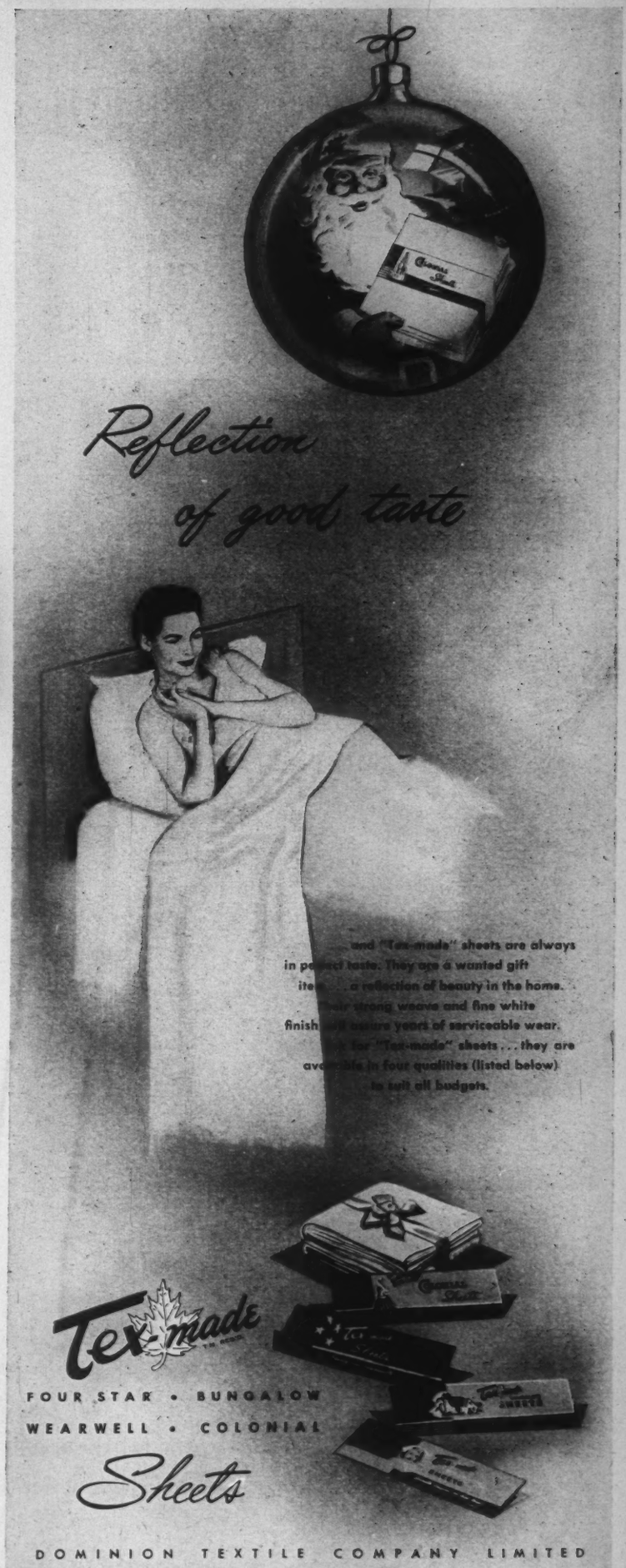
One of the many forms of Philadelphia Fish-house Punch: This is one of your best bets. Mix 1 quart of cold water, ¾ lb. of sugar, 5 oz. of lemon juice, 8 oz. of brandy, 4 oz. of rum, 4 oz. of peach brandy. Mix *well*, as with all punches. Serve very cold. You can use soda water instead of ice water.

This 2 parts of brandy to 1 each of rum and peach brandy is an invaluable formula in many punches hot and cold, spiced or not. Devise some yourself, never forgetting sugar rubbed on lemon peel and lemon juice or lime. And try brewing your sugar, spirit, and fruit for as long in advance as you can. And never hesitate to add either plain brandy or some liqueur to any punch (you have them both in this formula, of course).

I regret that space does not permit me to tell you about two or three hundred other punches, particularly the luxurious ones which we escapists like to read about.

But if any reader would care to obtain and transport hither 5 bottles of champagne, 1 of rum, half a bottle of maraschino liqueur (not sold in BC), 6 sliced lemons, a block of pure ice, and fruits in season, I should be only too delighted to provide the sugar (including rock candy) and the instructions for compounding a Rocky Mountain Punch which, in the immortal words of my master, Professor Jerry Thomas, is "a splendid punch for New Year's Day".

Splendid is right. Or, as the Australians have it, *too* right. And as the very old Wassail Carol has it (or had it, before it got censored for broadcasting purposes), "call up the butler of this house".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PARLIAMENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

measures) from those in power are the forms and rules and proceedings which have been found necessary from time to time and are become the standing orders of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can alone be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities."

No more was heard of that.

The effect of these debates was to remove the air of unchallenged authority (and incidentally of unquestioned rectitude) which the Government had had at the beginning of the session. On two important occasions individual ministers reasserted it; on another occasion the Prime Minister and Howe together failed to.

Abbott Stood Firm

Abbott succeeded on the rentals increase. When he first announced it, the Opposition prepared to make the most of an unpopular decision. The Liberal mass stirred uneasily: members were hearing from home. But Abbott, who certainly does not lack courage, stood firm. There was, he said, no sense or justice in penalizing landlords when everybody else was freed from wartime controls.

Pearson's authority was even more unquestioned in the external affairs debate, which no one wanted to make a party matter. But when Howe, supported later by the Prime Minister, tried to get a vote on the private bills to incorporate gas pipelines companies, things went badly wrong.

Howe started it by making members feel that they were being threatened. Consequently a filibuster by a handful of BC members became a crusade for the rights of private members. In vain did St. Laurent, with perfect sincerity, insist that private members were not being attacked. MP's are like the schoolboy who can be "led but not driven"; and Howe had tried to drive them. He has, indeed, little of the finesse needed for parliamentary leadership. Fournier has no more. Prime Minister St. Laurent knows much better how to guide the House, but he lacks the skill of Mackenzie King; and besides all his principle, all his courage and all his genuine feeling for democracy, he has shown some impatience at awkward criticisms. It appeared in his attitude to the McGregor report and even more when he spoke of the press publishing information which the Government did not want published.

The Government started this session seeming to have all the cards in its hand. It has ended it in a state of acute embarrassment. The Opposition, admittedly, have not been creative. The Conservatives have developed no new policies or cohesion. But the frailty of both sides has operated to produce a triumphant vindication of Parliament. Even a Government backed by 190 members out of 262 has been checked and brought to task. And far-sighted Liberals will rejoice at that as much as any other party.

the lighter side

Land of the Tomtoddies

by Mary Lowrey Ross

(*With apologies to Charles Kingsley.*)

AND AT LAST Tom came to a very famous land called the Isle of Tomtoddies. And when he came near he heard such a grumbling and growling and whining that he thought people must be cropping puppies' tails or drowning kittens; but when he came nearer still he began to hear words: "I can't learn my lesson; the Examiner's coming."

Then he got on shore and looked round for the people of the Island; but he found nothing but turnips and radishes and mangel-wurzels, with half of them burst and the rest crying, "I can't learn my lesson, do come and help me!" And one cried: "What is the latest theory about the Common Cold?" And another: "Is it true that 90 per cent of stomach ulcer is psychosomatic?" And another: "What can you tell me about Salter's Conditioned Reflex Therapy?" And another, "What is the difference between antibiotics and anti-histaminics?" And another: "What is the difference between Right and Wrong?" And still another: "What is the latest theory about the function of the human conscience?"

"What good would it do if I did tell you?" quoth Tom.

Well, they didn't know that. They only knew they had to learn the latest theory about everything and as fast as they mastered it someone came along and contradicted it.

"I can tell you this much," said Tom. "The only cure for the common cold is to stay in bed with lots of aspirin and a light diet."

"THAT isn't the latest theory about a cold," cried a mangel-wurzel. "The latest theory is that it can be treated with neoheteranine."

"That's only the second latest theory," cried a Hubbard squash. "The very latest theory is that there is a relation between cold and allergies and in any case you have to isolate the virus."

"Do you know anything about the new theory about the nutritional values in vegetables?" a head of spinach asked anxiously. "Is it really true that there is no more vitamin content in spinach than in a yard of tap-water?"

"I don't know about that," Tom said; and he added stoutly, "but I know there can't be two theories about right and wrong."

"Oh, my God!" said a baby radish.

"You mustn't mind him," said an old Hubbard squash, "he's always been a problem radish. At first they gave him psychoanalytical treatment, but that's old stuff so now they're trying Conditioned Reflex Therapy with Excitation and Disinhibiting exercises. He's supposed to contradict and attack and not simulate amiability . . . . I've always thought myself it might be worms."

"Why don't you lie down and die?" snarled the baby radish.

The Hubbard squash ignored him. "As to the difference between right and wrong," it went on, "the modern theory is that everything has been right sometime and everything has been wrong, and how are you to tell?"

"YOU must let your conscience be your guide," said Tom bravely.

"Not according to modern theory," said the squash, "Dr. Brock Chisholm has pointed out that you couldn't have a more unreliable guide than the human conscience."

"Oh I can't keep up with Dr. Chisholm," said a despairing voice from the onion bed, "I try and I try and I'm getting an Anxiety Neurosis, and the Examiner is coming."

"According to the newest theory," the squash went on, "you might just as well ask direction from a six-year-old child with its thumb in its mouth.

"A six-year-old child that sucks its thumb is suffering from frustration," said one of the older radishes.

"That isn't the newest theory," said another voice. "It doesn't suck its thumb because it's frustrated, it's frustrated because it sucks its thumb;" and in the midst of the argument that followed Tom slipped away, stumbling as he did so over the softest nimble-comequick old turnip you ever saw filling a hole in a bed of Swedes. "Can you tell me anything at all about anything you like?" it cried to Tom. "You might tell me some of your more intimate experiences with the opposite sex. That will help both of us and be a great contribution to modern theory."

The trouble, Tom explained, was that when he had been a land-baby he had been too young for experiences with the opposite sex, and since he had become a water-baby he hadn't had any opportunity. Only he had had a friend once that went in for a drummer and he could tell a great many strange things he had seen in his travels.

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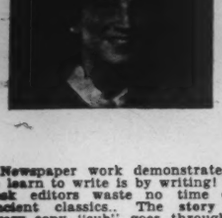

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

a conflict for which concepts do not come easily. In spite of this, he does a remarkable amount of showing and a minimum amount of telling.

The crux of things arrive when a sub-editor recommends for feature story treatment a book on religion, a book which he himself rates low but which he recommends because that is what he thinks Masterson wants. In fact, he thinks it is the sort of thing the whole magazine stands for.

When Masterson discovers the underling's real motives, he gets set to fire him. The issue reminds several other editors to look sharply at themselves—even to the point of offering to quit. But Masterson sees the light much more brightly than even they do: he resigns. The publication meanwhile goes on—working the difficult formula of being an intellectual magazine, selling ideas and making money.

No hair-raiser as a narrative, the novel does probe present day values in so far as they are considered or rejected by people who carry an immense influence.—*J.Y.*

NEON LIGHTING

IN OUR IMAGE—*Oxford*—$10.00.

IF THIS volume were to be transplanted to Broadway, it would undoubtedly be booked in as "CO-STARRING HOUSTON HART and GUY ROWE—with a supporting cast of Old Testament characters."

In it, we are told, a 57-year-old wealthy Texas publisher named Houston Hart has "rediscovered" the Old Testament. He then, apparently, presented his find to *Time* cover artist Guy Rowe to expound visually in thirty-two color illustrations. The text throughout follows the authorized King James version, with all its majesty of prose and moral lessons in humility. It is a matter for regret that Messrs. Hart and Rowe, in their attempt to improve on the Bible's nobility, lost all sense of personal humility. Thus, in a "layman's" foreword we are told that Mr. Hart's notion (hardly new) of presenting the Bible in large-type and illustrated format was a "stroke of genius".

—Guy Rowe

"SOLOMON JUDGING." *From "In Our Image". Copyright, 1949, by the Oxford University Press, Inc.*

—Guy Rowe

"NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S DREAM". *From "In our Image". Copyright, 1949, Oxford University Press, Inc.*

The special feature of "In Our Image", of course, is the illustration by Guy Rowe. Competent cover artist Rowe, a former vaudeville performer is billed here as a "great artist" who "in mastery of detail and portrayal of feeling is supreme" in the annals of art. We are also informed that his hard-contoured, neon-lit characters are "a good deal more meaningful than classical illustrations." As a parting fanfare, a Pittsburgh minister named Dr. Ansley Moore refers, by comparison, to "medieval art with its big-legged babies, its languid women, its flabby men and its utter unreality" . . . Shades of Michelangelo, Giotto and Bellini! When one thinks of the Sistine Chapel or Giotto's frescoes at Assisi, one must—depending upon one's temperament—smile or be outraged at such ill-considered braying. This parading of Sunday-supplement art as "supreme" can only affront the intelligent reader.

With all respect for Mr. Rowe's undoubted gifts as a crisp delineator of covers, we fear that, historically speaking, his illustrations are going to date as rapidly as last week's issue of *Time*.—*P.D.*

FULL PICTURE

A BOOK OF SCOTLAND—by G. R. Harvey—*Macmillan*—$3.50.

NO ORDINARY travel book but a fairly comprehensive survey of the country: its geography, history, customs and traditions, industry and culture. The author is a good Scotsman and, like most good Scotsmen, is enamored of all things Caledonian—with good reason, of course. However, he is not blind to his country's faults and shortcomings: its sore-spots, its industrial difficulties, its cultural deficiencies, notably in drama and musical composition.

He is a competent historian and so good a writer that his book should be interesting and meaningful even to those readers who have never visited Scotland and can never hope to. The text is admirably complemented by 31 delightful full-color plates by Sutton Palmer, G. F. Nicholls and W. Smith Jr., and 32 excellent black-and-white photographs.—*J. W.*

U. S. Investment in Canada A Help or A Millstone?

U.S. Investment Has Paid Its Way, But Not In U.S. Dollars.

by Michael Young

AMERICAN capital has been a big factor in Canadian industrial development. It has been an enormous benefit in the past, but because of disrupted world business conditions, it poses serious problems for the future. If the problems cannot be met, further Canadian industrial development may be stopped, and Canadian natural resources depleted at an alarming rate.

This year, and for a good many years in the future, Canada will pay out over one-quarter of a billion U.S. dollars to Americans who have invested here. That's about the annual amount of the interest and dividends on the $5 billion investment our neighbors have in Canada.

Even in the realm of international finance, $5 billion is a lot of money. For instance, that was just about the value of Canada's gross national production in 1938.

The interest and dividend payments are no less significant. A great deal is made of the U.S. tourist trade as a source of American dollars, yet in 1947—an exceptionally good year for incoming tourists—Canada's net deficit with the U.S. for interest and dividends was nearly three times as great as her net *credit* in the tourist industry. As a matter of fact, in that year all the U.S. dollars received through the tourist trade totalled less than the annual dividend and interest payments which Canada made to American investors.

There is no reason to resent these payments, or regard them as some form of tribute. They are payments for value received—for more and better products, for more jobs and more varieties of jobs. Perhaps to a large extent the more than 66 per cent increase in the physical volume of Canada's gross national production since 1938 can be attributed to the willingness of Americans to put their money into the development of Canada.

And there certainly isn't anything unusual about a "mature" country putting capital into the development of a younger one; that is how new countries—including the U.S.—got their start.

But the position of Canada in this respect is substantially different from that of other developing countries which attracted foreign capital. For one thing, Canadians have gone into debt in terms of what has become the scarcest and most expensive currency in the world; for another, nearly three-quarters of the foreign investment in Canada is American, so the obligations are concentrated in this scarce and expensive currency. The third factor is that bilateralism, inconvertible currencies and the form of the U.S. investment limit the ability of Canada to earn this scarce money.

The problem is not one of Canada being exploited by the Americans. Nor is it a case of the Americans getting a lot for a little. They did, after all, take the risks which Canadian investors could not, or would not take, and they are entitled to be paid for doing so. The roots of the trouble are more real than that.

In 1946, out of a total of over 33,000 taxable companies in Canada, only about 2,000 were controlled in the United States. Of approximately 8,600 companies in Canada which were active in manufacturing, 12 per cent were American-controlled. In terms of numbers, the Americans don't seem to be much of a menace, but in terms of value it is a different story.

Direct Investment

Nearly one-third of the total capital invested in Canadian manufacturing is U.S. direct investment, and that one-third would be concentrated in the 12 per cent of the companies which are American-controlled. Actually it doesn't take figures to show that most of the big companies operating in Canada are American.

These companies give jobs to thousands of Canadians—but it is not all gravy. In one sense, they strengthen Canada's U.S. dollar position by making it unnecessary for Canadians directly to spend American money to get the products of the companies, but in another they worsen it because the companies' earnings in Canada have to be converted to U.S. dollars to pay dividends on them. Further, the companies are not likely to be important to Canada as American dollar earners.

Many of the companies came into Canada after the Ottawa Agreements on Imperial Preference in 1932. They came in to serve Canadian and other Commonwealth markets which otherwise would have been denied them by the Imperial Preference structure. With convertible currencies, they might earn American dollars—but they would earn them for their American owners.

The same argument applies to the companies which were set up in Canada to be near raw materials. They provide their own market in the United States but most of the dollars they earn there stay there.

It follows too that the companies that Americans have established in Canada are, actually or potentially, the biggest U.S. dollar earners, for that is the currency which their American owners want to earn. All other things being equal, there is very little chance of Canadian subsidiaries of U.S. companies earning American dollars through exports to countries whose currency is convertible. For those markets would be the ones which the U.S. parent company would want to serve, and competition between a subsidiary and a parent company in a given market would be uneconomic.

In terms of value to Canada, these American companies certainly pay their way, but unfortunately they do not pay it in American dollars which is the form interest and dividend payments to Americans must take.

Problem Concealed

Perhaps to a large extent the exchange problem created by the interest and dividend payments has been concealed by the willingness of the recipients to reinvest that money in Canada—but that is just postponement. There will have to be a pay-off sometime.

An internal problem arises from this situation as well. There are manifestations of it now in the concern shown in Canadian investment circles over the American State "Blue Sky" laws which slow down the flow of U.S. venture capital into Canada.

In this respect the problems multiply like rabbits. If most of the biggest money earners in Canada are American concerns, then they will be the ones which will have the big surpluses to invest in new undertakings in the country. The know-how and the financial strength of the investors will tend to make the new undertakings as successful as the old ones. Thus Americans become increasingly important as a source of capital for Canadian development. The only danger in this is that it makes future Canadian development too dependent on the whims of U.S. Congressmen who can go a lot further than the Blue Sky laws when it comes to restrictive legislation.

It is not unreasonable to expect something like this to happen in the U.S. It takes a high level of investment to guarantee full employment. The investing can be done by individuals out of savings or the Government can go into debt to the people to do it. But there is a reaction in the U.S. against deficit financing. The alternative is to restrict the outflow of domestic capital, and if the U.S. Congress forces American investors to confine their investment to the United States, Canadian employment will suffer seriously.

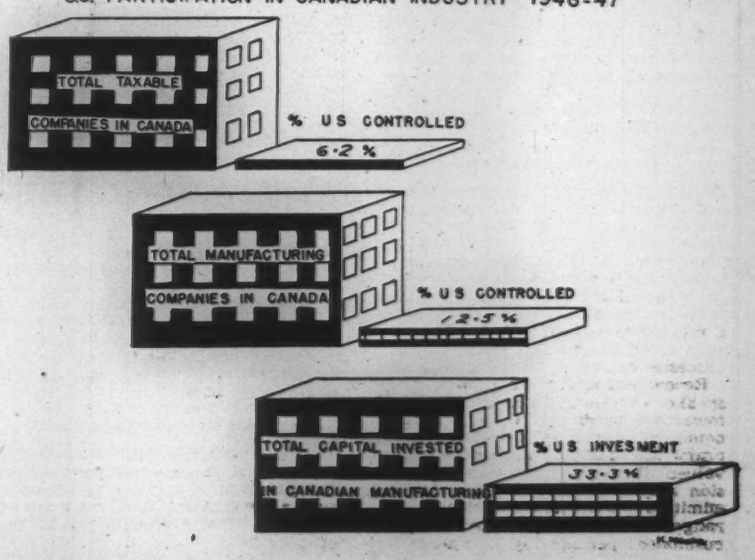
On this point it should be noted that the U.S. investment, in raising Canadian income and stimulating economic activity, also stimulates investment by Canadians in their own country—so it is not all on the debit side. But the disadvantages of the progressive increase in the dependence on U.S. capital limit the advantages from the use of it.

The U.S. dollar earning capacity of Canadian manufacturing seems likely, therefore, to be disappointing, unless, with the development of healthier conditions in world trade, Canadian manufacturing is able to compete with American in markets whose

TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS FROM U.S.A.
1,696,000,000 DOLLARS

FIGURES *are for the year 1947.*

US. PARTICIPATION IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY 1946-47



Canada's Economic Prospects Reviewed By B of M President

B. C. Gardner Sees Country's Dynamic Growth Comparable To United States' After World War I

RESOURCES, DEPOSITS, PASS TWO BILLION MARK; SAVINGS AND LOANS AT RECORD — REPORTS GORDON BALL, GENERAL MANAGER

A parallel between Canada's present industrial potentialities and those of the United States in the years following World War I was drawn by the president of the Bank of Montreal, B. C. Gardner, at the recent 132nd annual meeting. While recognizing problems relating to conditions and prospects in the export markets, the course of Canadian economic events, he said, had "a good many healthy and reassuring aspects".

The relative stability of the Canadian business trend was the most noteworthy feature of the year, Mr. Gardner said. Canada's resistance to recessive influences, he emphasized, is due to a vigorous program of industrial expansion based, not so much on "the outlook for business next year or the year after" as on the country's "magnificent long-term potentialities" and its acquired self-confidence and industrial "know-how."

Gordon R. Ball, general manager, presented a balance sheet featuring deposits and resources both in excess of two billion dollars. The amounts, in each instance a new record, were: deposits, $2,019,000,000; resources, $2,140,000,000. Current loans and discounts in Canada of $442,000,000, he stated, were at the highest year-end figures in the history of the bank. Investments had increased to $1,168,000,000, a gain during the year of $35,000,000.

Canada's Dollar Dilemma

The B of M president reviewed the many problems created by the dollar shortage. While Canada was not living beyond her means, he said, the inability to convert sterling into U.S. dollars posed a difficult problem. He considered that "the broad trend of Canadian economic development seems logically to point to a closer balance in trade with our nearest neighbour."

Discussing Canadian attempts to remedy the underlying unbalance in overseas trade, Mr. Gardner said that our U.S. dollar situation limited our capacity to extend further aid outside normal trading. Almost inevitably, he believed, there would be a contraction in our exports to traditional overseas markets. He further expressed the opinion that the greatest contribution the United States could make towards world recovery was a liberal tariff policy coupled with a courageous program of overseas investment.

World Economic Order

Turning to the question of world economic order, Mr. Gardner stated that "the concept of an international economic order has lost reality, and for many people it is not even an ideal." He deplored the restrictions and expedients introduced by many countries which rendered inoperative "the forces of corrective adjustment through the processes of the market place."

Recent currency devaluations, the speaker considered, were a "long stride towards realism," but he expressed doubt that rates established by "governmental fiat" could reflect actual values. He suggested that trade expansion might well be encouraged by the admittedly bold step of permitting "a range of variation in exchange rates, cushioned perhaps by a stabilization fund designed to prevent violent short-term fluctuations." He went on to suggest that the International Monetary Fund's ban on free exchange rates should now be re-examined in the light of experience.

Mr. Gardner suggested that the ultimate goal was an international economy capable of functioning "on its own." The necessity of raising standards of productivity in countries having difficulty in balancing their accounts with the dollar area was generally acknowledged, he said. But "that will require huge additions and improvements to capital equipment." Was the necessary capital likely to be forthcoming, he asked, under conditions wherein the weight of public budgets "devitalized both the ability to provide and the incentive to employ the capital that is the lifeblood of productive efficiency?" He wondered, too, about the effects of an addiction to the nationalization of industry.

Mr. Gardner said in conclusion, "There is a vast reservoir of energy releasable for recovery in the incentives which impel the individual to improve his position in life, which stimulate adaptability and inventive genius and which encourage the development of new processes, products and markets. The great task of the present is to provide an environment in which these fundamental and powerful forces may once more be put fruitfully to work."

General Manager's Address

In his address to the shareholders, Mr. Ball referred to the transfer of four million dollars from the profit and loss account to the reserve fund as being due to "the continued growth of our deposit liabilities to the public."

The general manager recalled that earlier in the year, for the first time in the history of any Canadian bank, savings deposits passed the billion-dollar mark. "We are deeply conscious of our responsibility as custodian of the savings deposits passed the billion-dollar in all walks of life who have chosen this Bank as their depository," he said.

Turning to business conditions in Canada, Mr. Ball said, "In considering the financial requirements of our customers, we have been impressed with the number of concerns that have shown stationary or declining profits on a substantially increased volume of business. It is, I think, appropriate to draw attention to the importance of a re-examination by businessmen of their 'break-even' points."

Small Business Taxation

Examination of the problems of B of M customers, said the speaker, indicated the need for a taxation policy which permits the building up of resources out of profits. Some recognition of that principle, in so far as small businesses were concerned, he asserted, was contained in the budget of last March. "Now that the principle has been recognized," he continued, "we feel it would be a forward step if reduced rates of taxation were applied to a higher level of profits than the present amount of $10,000. Small and medium-sized business concerns are not usually in a position to raise equity capital by means of public flotations. Yet the health and renewal of our economy depend importantly on a constant growth of small successful undertakings, and it is essential to the welfare of these ventures that the maximum amount of earnings be ploughed back into the business."

Mr. Ball stressed the friendly relationship which existed between the bank and its customers. He stated that the true reflection of the B of M was to be found in the local manager and his staff on whom "our customers can always call for friendly counsel and service," rather than in a row of figures or an impressive building.

"More than a million and a half people," he continued, "deal with the Bank of Montreal, and they know that it is not money alone they deal in when they come to us. It goes beyond that. These people have confidence in the bank; they know that their money is safe with us, and that they will be fairly treated in their business dealings."

"A man's relationship with his bank manager," he said, "is, and should be, a highly personal one." Mr. Ball observed that this confidential relationship was backed by the resources and stability of a nation-wide, century-old institution. The entire strength of the B of M was thus linked with "human understanding in the service of the individual." Without such a spirit he doubted if the Bank of Montreal could maintain its place in the Canadian economy.

Business Conditions

The general manager referred to the past year as being "one of undoubted prosperity and development for Canada." As to the continuance of the present high level of activity, he stated that a particular problem would be "our ability to retain important export markets in the sterling area." This may, he added, "depend to an increasing degree upon the extent to which we increase our imports from that source." In some respects he anticipated that the readjustments might be painful. Taking the long view, he felt that, considering the dimensions of Canada's growth in recent years, it was time to re-examine our ideas of what constituted a normal year. Mr. Ball drew attention to the 70 per cent to 80 per cent rise in industrial employment, quantity of goods produced, consumed, imported and exported during the last decade against an increase in population of only 15 per cent.

"The Canadian economy," said Mr. Ball, "has attained a size and a momentum of its own that perhaps we fail wholly to realize and it may well be that we appreciate its potentialities less clearly than do our friends in other lands who see in our vigorous people, our stable institutions and our natural resources, the foundations for further impressive growth and development."

The general manager paid high tribute to the loyalty, intelligence and efficiency of the B of M staff and cited the many plans for the welfare and progress of its members which the bank keeps under constant review. He expressed himself as being "abundantly satisfied" with the success of the staff training courses, and concluded by recording his pride "in the quality and spirit of our staff in every branch and agency of the bank at home and abroad."

currency is convertible. But a realistic view would hold that these kinds of conditions in world trade are a long way off. Meanwhile the limitations on Canadian overseas sales are making the balancing of Canada's account with the United States more and more a bilateral proposition.

Under this condition in particular, Canada will have to concentrate on the production of goods which sell readily in markets that realize U.S. dollars. Factors in the Canadian balance of international payments indicate that these commodities will be mostly primary raw materials and their immediate products.

If the heavy U.S. investment in Canadian manufacturing is going to limit the U.S. dollar earning capacity of that industry for Canada, and if the U.S. dollar earnings of many extractive industries go directly to American hands, then the burden of making up the U.S. dollar deficit is going to fall heavily on certain other Canadian extractive industries, like forestry, which do net a substantial number of U.S. dollars. Under these circumstances, utilization of the resources is likely to become exploitation of them.

Canadian investment in the United States does little to ease the balance of payments problem in this respect. As can be deduced from the chart on this page, interest and dividend receipts on account of Canadian investment in the U.S. amounted to only $36 million in 1947—a small fraction of the payments going the other way.

The $5 billion U.S. investment in Canada does not mean that over these years Canadians have had the use of five billion U.S. dollars. Much of the $5 billion which the equipment represents was never in the hands of Canadians. The American investors used the money to purchase equipment in the U.S. and bring it here, the equipment being unavailable in Canada.

Apparently that is to be the arrangement for some time to come, for, although the American firms seem to be trying to buy what they can in this country, a $334 million deficit with the U.S. in 1947 on account of producers' equipment indicates that Canada is a long way from reaping anything like the full benefit of the U.S. investment here. At the same time she has exposed herself to many of the disadvantages of it.

Sportsman and Banker

Canada's Economics Fascinated Jim Coyne So He Gave Up a Flourishing Law Practice.

by **Meg McLaughlin**

A GARY COOPER of a man, tall, spare and good-looking, has been appointed Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada. He is J. E. (Jim) Coyne, 39, who succeeds Donald Gordon, new President of the Canadian National Railways. The appointment runs true to the bank's tradition of choosing young executives.

In the banking atmosphere . . . the hush of carpeted halls, the restrained luxury, the subtle perfume of securities . . . Jim Coyne comes as a surprise. There is nothing of the "stuffed shirt" about him, nothing of high-powered "rush rush" you expect to find. His large bright office is uncluttered. He gives his whole attention to the matter in hand, and manages to be relaxed and intent at the same time.

—CP

JAMES COYNE

There is something of the outdoors in his appearance. He looks more like a sportsman than a banker, and his clear eyes and ruddy complexion suggest the West, where he was born. He is a quiet man with a definite serious charm.

"Put me down as a hard worker," he said. "That sounds respectable enough."

Coyne is a hard worker, often staying late and coming in on weekends. He has a genius for tackling large and complicated problems, going into infinite detail and coming out with accurate information. He is tireless, devoting many extra hours to his job. "I'm not married, you see. So I have no personal ties."

He has his own apartment on Metcalfe St., and is a good short-order cook of the "eggs, steak and cans" variety. At home, his interest in Canadiana appears in the pictures and books which line his walls. His pictures are Canadian scenes by Milne and Jackson; his books are, for the most part, the political and economic history of this country.

His off-hours are devoted to what most people would consider work. He likes to read . . . politics, economics and history; and he likes to talk . . . history, economics and politics. These are his main recreations, although he also swims and plays golf in season.

Many of his friends are from the Department of External Affairs and he delights in long sessions with them, at lunch or in the evenings, about national and international problems. One of his favorite places to lunch and talk has always been "the club called the Château Cafeteria." His chief complaint, now, is that this "club" has changed considerably since the war.

"During the war," he said, "you could find all your friends there, but now it's full of all kinds of people you've never seen before. I don't know what's come over the place."

He has a keen consciousness of Canada and what it means to be a Canadian, the duties and sacrifices it involves. It was this sense of responsibility to the country which led him to give up a well-paying law practice in order to serve the Bank in a relatively low-salaried position. This, however, you will not hear from Coyne himself. He is no "flag waver" or "do gooder." You hear it from the people who work with him.

A Legal Line

A lawyer himself, the new Deputy Governor comes from a long legal line. His grandfather was a lawyer and his uncles are barristers in the West. His father is Mr. Justice J. B. Coyne of the Manitoba Court of Appeals, and his brother, J. M. Coyne practises law in Ottawa.

Coyne graduated from Manitoba University in 1931. Then, as a Rhodes Scholar, he studied law at Oxford University until 1934. Later, while practising law in Winnipeg, a trick of fate first led him towards his present position.

He was chosen as assistant counsel on the Turgeon Commission, an inquiry into the wheat problem. At the same time, a group from the Bank of Canada was making a study of the finances of the Prairie Provinces, and the two groups often found themselves in the same locality. They joined in bull sessions about their problems, and it was during those long, late discussions that Coyne became fascinated with the economies of Canada and with the aims and outlook of the Bank of Canada.

His interest was so keen that he was willing, a few years later, to give up his law practice and join the research division of the Bank. This took place in 1937 when a private trip to Ottawa led to an introduction to Governor Towers. In the research division, Coyne's work dealt with pure economics. The field is so closely allied with law, however, that his past training was invaluable.

business angle

Do Britons Hunt Polecats?

WHEN you read a report from the Moscow *Literary Gazette* (as quoted by Viscount Jowitt in Britain's House of Lords) that Londoners are in the habit of supplementing their starvation rations by going out to the suburbs at weekends to shoot wild rabbits, starlings, squirrels, hedgehogs and polecats, you know at once how to appraise it. But lesser lies are usually less easily recognized.

One impression left with me as a result of my month in Britain was the ease with which good feelings between Canada and Britain (or between any countries) can be upset in these times. For instance, we in Canada may read of some out-of-the-way happening in Britain which, if taken as representative, would suggest that Britain is decadent, that all Britons are work-dodgers and trying to live off the Government. Britons perhaps read an extreme and hostile "American" criticism of Britain that originated in the Anglophobe *Chicago Tribune* and is really anything but representative of American opinion.

A left-wing group in Britain, for its own political advantage, strives to promote the idea that Canada is taking advantage of Britain in trade and financial matters, that "Canada is trying to unload her economic troubles on Britain." (Incidentally, Sir Stafford Cripps, for the Government, devoted a speech to refuting this the other day and said that Britain has had no warmer friend than Canada.)

We should be on guard against accepting and particularly against repeating any story which presents a friendly nation—especially our mother country, Britain—in an unfavorable light. We should be suspicious of any such stories and remember that those who tell them may be active enemy agents.

Britons Doing Big Job

ACTUALLY Britain is full of goodwill towards us. Every Briton knows of our military and postwar contributions. This goodwill is not merely the official attitude; it is reflected in the personal behavior of every Briton towards a visiting Canadian. Corporation executives, workers, shopkeepers, housewives, all show spontaneous pleasure at meeting a visitor from Canada, and go out of their way to be helpful.

In return, one cannot but respect the job Britain is doing in building up her trade and repairing her tremendous bomb-damage. It is a very much greater task than we have had to face. The people of Britain are facing it magnificently. Practical evidence of what they are achieving lies in the fact that their volume of production is now fifty per cent larger than it was before the war, despite the enormous destruction of factories and workers' homes and of transportation and power and light facilities, the disorganization of international trade and a continuing shortage of materials for industry and of food.

Prejudice Affects Judgment

WE HAVE let prejudice against national socialism color our judgment of the attitude of Britons today. Britons are not slackers as compared with workers elsewhere; on the average they work longer hours than our workers do; absenteeism is relatively low. Their industries are going full blast; there is full employment. Willingness to work overtime has been increased by the fact that the stores now have plenty of goods for sale, though there is a universal purchase tax of 33 1/3, 66 2/3 or 100 per cent of the manufacturer's price of the article, according to how close it comes to being classified as a luxury.

With this tax, some prices are moderately higher than ours would be in Canada, others are lower. But they are relatively high-priced for the British worker in view of his lower-than-Canadian pay for the same job. Most Britons today are plainly, though not necessarily shabbily, dressed. They look healthy and seem to get enough food though they get very little variety in it and practically no food luxuries. They are very short of beef, pork and eggs; they eat a great deal of bread, but it's good bread (tastier than ours, I thought), whole-wheat, but off-white rather than brown.

Britons, busily at work supplying the world with goods, see their country penalized by international exchange difficulties that are the product of world economic disruption rather than of any particular faults of their own. They dislike receiving anything in the nature of charity, but feel that their efforts to restore and maintain world trade should have the sympathetic consideration and cooperation of other nations concerned with world trade.

By **P. M. Richards**

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and
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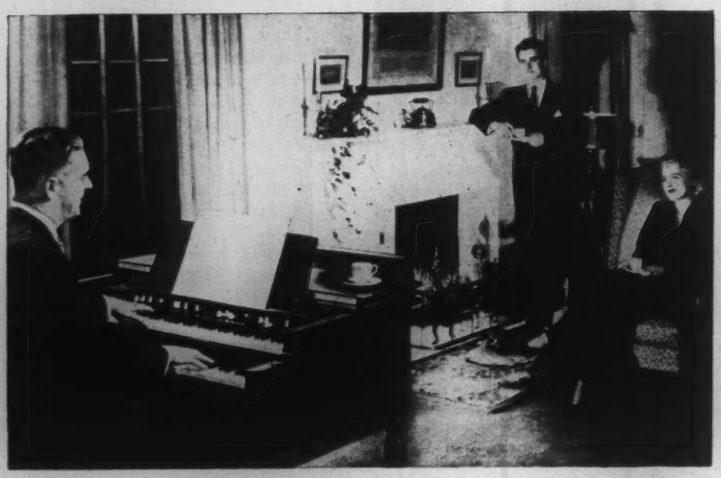

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This is the voice of the Hammond Organ, speaking with a wealth of color no other instrument can offer . . . matching your moods . . . inspiring you to play.

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Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

CANADIAN business, over all, is still very good. But, apart from the stimulus of Christmas, it is less vigorous than it was a few months ago and the immediate trend is downward, as a result of the reduction of buying from Canada by Britain and other dollar-short countries and the curtailment of Marshall spending here as U.S. stocks have become surplus to U.S. requirements.

Because of these cuts, unemployment has lately been rising in Canada even though the total volume of employment is the highest on record, this seeming contradiction being explained by the fact that the country's labor force has been growing faster than the number of jobs.

This rising joblessness so far is localized, being largely confined to the areas and industries immediately affected by the cuts in exports, but these pockets may be expected to deepen and widen and affect other areas if the purchasing cuts persist and, perhaps, increase. Britain is now driving hard to increase her sales to Canada, in order to obtain dollars, and is helped in this by the recent sterling devaluation. If she succeeds, we may expect that she will again buy more from us.

A brighter spot in the Canadian trade outlook is the recent improvement in business sentiment in the United States. Our sales to that country are holding up well in happy contrast to those to Europe, and the immediate prospect is satisfactory enough. But most U.S. forecasters expect some decline in 1950 from the business level of 1949. An undeterminable factor here is the probable level of U.S. Government expenditures (on which U.S. business now depends so largely) in the event of a recession. Though there is a demand for retrenchment, the Government is politically committed to spending to prevent the onset of depression.

However, even good markets in the U.S. can scarcely compensate us if we have further sharp cuts in our exports overseas. Much depends on the trend of our business with Britain and the sterling area countries.

INDICATORS:

Business Trend

LOOKING over the major factors which tend to influence Canadian economic developments, the *Canadian Statistical Review* found mixed trends in comparison with two previous years.

■ Railway revenue freight loadings for September were estimated at 9,968,000 tons, 7.6 per cent below the 10,787,000 tons loaded in September, 1948, and 0.2 per cent below the September, 1947 figure of 9,983,000 tons. The number of freight cars loaded with revenue freight in September of each of the three years was 363,000 cars (1949); 378,000 (1948); and 352,000 (1947).

■ The general wholesale price index last September was 155.4 compared with 158.4 in September a year ago and 134.0 two years earlier. This index has now declined steadily but slowly since a high of 159.6 was reached in December of 1948. The wholesale price index of Canadian farm products was 145.7 as compared with 149.7 and 133.5 in the two preceding years. The fluctuations of this index have recently been irregular since it dropped to 145.1 in February of this year and then reached 150.9 in July before again turning downwards.

■ Despite these drops in wholesale indexes the cost-of-living index has shown year to year increases since it stood at 139.4 in September, 1947, moved to 158.9 in September, 1948, and to 162.3 in September of this year. The October figure for this index was practically unchanged at 162.2.

—CP

MIXED TRENDS, *no disasters. Bank of Canada's Towers and Bank of England's Cobold look on the bright side.*

■ The index of industrial production in September this year stood at 187.1 as compared with 184.1 for September, 1948 and 174.9 for September, 1947. The index for non-durable manufactures production was 185.3, an all-time high as compared with 181.1 and 173.0 for September of the two earlier years, while that for durable manufactures was 216.7 in September of this year, down from the 219.5 figure reached in September, 1948, but above the 210.1 figure for September, 1947. (These seasonably-adjusted indexes are on a base 1935-39 = 100).

■ The index of common stock prices in September stood at 109.6, somewhat lower than the 113.4 of a year ago but higher than the 104.1 of September, 1947. This index for October reached 114.3, representing a considerable gain from the low of recent years which was 99.6 reached in June last.

MINES:

Labrador Iron

PREMIER Smallwood's announcement the other day concerning the opening of the fabulous Labrador iron mines, only advanced the news of the actual start of operations. The vast amount of preliminary work of the past two years made it obvious that

some day soon it would be time to start the final work that would lead to ultimate opening of the mines.

After 22 years as a dependency of Newfoundland, Labrador is beginning to prove a valuable asset. Now that a start has been made, it is anticipated that further activity will be devoted to the tremendous water power available in the northern region and also the vast forestlands.

Papermills needing more raw materials or capable of starting a new mill could not do any better than to make application for some of the rich timberlands to the Newfoundland Provincial Government.

Labrador is practically a wilderness and it will take several projects like the Timmins mine to open up the 110,000 square-mile area that belongs to Newfoundland.

MINES:

Joint Project

AMERICAN steel companies will participate with Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in development of the vast Labrador-Quebec iron deposits, a project likely to involve close to $200,000,000. Association of U.S. steel interests in the picture assures a continuing market for potential output of at least 10,000,000 tons annually.

The financing plan calls for formation of a new Canadian company, Hollinger-Hanna Ltd., to manage operations, while an American company, Iron Ore Co. of Canada, in which the steel companies will share with Canadian interests, will finance the undertaking. The latter will be a $170,000,000 corporation, with capital structure consisting of $30,000,000 common stock, $40,000,000—3 per cent income debentures, and $100,000,000 prior lien bonds.

Hollinger's interest will be in its investment in Labrador Mining and Hollinger North Shore Exploration, both of which it controls, and which to date have carried out exploration of the iron ore deposits. The Iron Ore Co. has been given the right to lease a large part of the iron reserves in the concessions, but the Canadian companies retain ample reserves to supply requirements of the steel business in Canada, as well as to take care of possible iron ore exports to England and other European countries in the future. An estimated 355,015,000 tons of iron ore are contained in the areas upon which rights are to be given to the new financing company.

HIDES:

Supplies Low

THE diversion of Canadian hides to Europe and the buying of U.S. hides by Canadian manufacturers are causing a tightness in hide supplies in the American market. Another factor is a less favorable net import balance of foreign hides imported recently. The National Shoe Manufacturers' Association estimates that total hide supplies for 1949 may run from 500,000 to 750,000 below the year's volume of 22,000,000 estimated as late as a month ago.

Trade authorities note that while federally inspected slaughter of cattle for October showed a drop of less than 2 per cent from a year ago for the first year-to-year decline in 1949, slaughter in the first two weeks of November fell 4.6 per cent below the like 1949 period. At the same time, weekly imports were averaging 207,000 against 273,000 a year ago.

LABOR:

BC Jobs

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S seasonal unployment problem had some officials on the west coast more than usually worried in spite of the fact that the general picture across Canada seemed to be quite bright.

Labor officials have pointed out that the larger number of unemployed in

—Globe and Mail

PUBLIC *works will cushion unemployment if it hits BC is assurance of Federal Minister of Labor Mitchell.*

the country this year did not indicate the begininng of a slump—the increase in the number of jobless merely reflected the fact that the country's labor force had increased by 150,000 during the year.

Nevertheless, Federal Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell was called upon to assure the Province that the Government had a big backlog of public works which would ease the unemployment problem on the West Coast if things did get tough.

BC lumbermen were bidding hard for the contract to supply the U.K. with 100,000,000 board feet of lumber, and they were getting stiff competition from Washington and Oregon suppliers who also were after the ECA dollars the contract involves. If BC got a big slice of the contract, the outlook might brighten a bit.

AGRICULTURE:

Dirt Farmer

ALBERT KESSEL, who took first place at both Toronto Royal and Chicago International shows this fall with his spring rye exhibits, is a bachelor farmer and describes himself as a "dirt farmer" not a seed showman. In contrast to the winner in the wheat class who farms six acres in BC, Kessel has 480 acres and is largely dependent on the vagaries of the weather.

An ex-soldier of the 1914-18 war, he has been worming his way into the top seed grain classes for the last five or six years but has never achieved more than a fourth place at a major show until this year. In his spare time he acts as correspondent for the *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix*. And his home town, he states volubly, is Valley Centre, not Rosetown. Any credit, he affirms, goes to Valley Centre.

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The Northern Daily News, Kirkland Lake	1922
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The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph	1764
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U.K. business

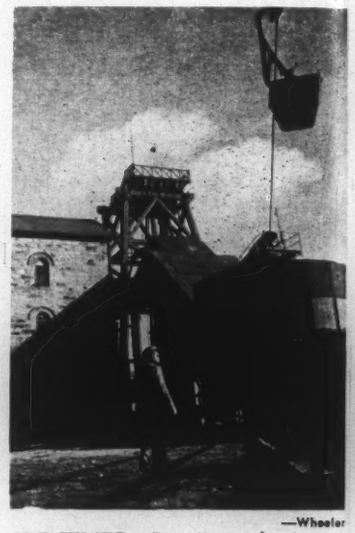
COMMERCE:

Private Trade Revives

IN THE middle of November a new chapter in the postwar history of commodities opened with the resumption of free dealings in tin on the London Metal Exchange, which had been closed since 1941. Since this metal is one of the principal raw materials produced in the Sterling Area—Malaya and Nigeria have abundant workable deposits—the event in itself was important.

Equally significant was the evidence that the British Government, for all its professed belief in state trading, still saw virtue in the traditional commercial methods.

There has been a gradual revival of self-esteem in quarters where the negotiation and financing of Britain's commodity trading are conducted. The defeatist idea that the change of commercial emphasis in the war, and the unhelpful attitude of the Government after the war, had left Britain in a permanently insignificant position as a commodity centre is no longer prevalent. Gradually, London is reviving that business which yielded so much foreign exchange before the war, international trading in commodities — the purchase of materials and produce abroad for sale elsewhere abroad, often without actual importation into Britain.



—Wheeler

OLD-TIMER. *Big tin producers are in the British colonies now, but tin has been mined in Cornwall for centuries.*

The major commodities now freely dealt in in Britain, subject only to exchange control, are (in chronological order of release) wool, rubber, and tin. In wool and tin London can reasonably claim to be the leading world centre — though much more delay in decontrolling tin would probably have allowed New York permanently to take pre-eminence. In rubber the American demand predominates so heavily that it virtually governs the trade, but the London price is generally taken as the world standard.

Strong pressure is being exerted on the British Government to allow the

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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1949 payable January 2, 1950 to shareholders of record December 2, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 28, 1949.

WSA

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407 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1949 payable February 25 to shareholders of record January 17, 1950.

By Order of the Board,

J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 28, 1949.

Metal Exchange to resume dealing also in copper, zinc, and lead.

It is recognized that the position of these commodities is different from that of tin, since, though they are all available in substantial quantities in the Sterling Area (notably copper in Rhodesia, lead and zinc in Australia), Britain's own needs involve a considerable dollar expenditure. But the risk of dollar losses in free dealing has diminished as a result of devaluation of the pound, though the risk has admittedly not been eliminated. Furthermore, it is believed that a free sterling price for these materials would tend to be lower than the New York equivalent, and that a London market would thus exercise a healthy deflationary effect.

The Liverpool Cotton Exchange, which set the standard for cotton prices before the war, has been formally superseded by the Raw Cotton Commission. This is a state body, through which all Lancashire's cotton is imported and resold to spinners.

It was never officially intended to continue bulk-trading in metals for ever, but the state organization for buying and selling raw cotton was meant to be permanent. However, a campaign has been waged intermittently for reopening of the Cotton Exchange; it has gathered strength since the tin market was resumed; and the atmosphere is certainly more favorable than at any other time since the war for the return of cotton to private trading.

London Market

CONFIDENT predictions the London tea market would be restored have remained unfulfilled. While Britain is the chief foreign buyer from the producing countries for her own consumption, she could also do, as before the war, a considerable *entrepôt* trade. The business may be lost permanently to Calcutta and Colombo if dealings in London are not permitted again soon.

The less important coffee market was restored relatively early and has been operating with success.

Cocoa, in which London might be expected to lead, since the African dependencies are the greatest exporters, is involved in state trading systems of unusual complexity, with all the paraphernalia of allocations and differential prices.

Spices, various oils, shellac, sisal and hemp, are traded freely. (The pepper market, however, is virtually unable to function, owing to lack of supplies.)

The picture is uneven. But it reveals that considerable progress has been made, piecemeal, towards orthodox commercial dealing. It may be that Government trading, as a general principle, will be ended during 1950, and that buyers all over the world will look again to London, where they will get a ready price, spot or forward, and where they can smoothly arrange credit to finance their deals. But if the remaining markets are not reopened soon the opportunity may have been missed forever. The American markets have not neglected their opportunities. Britain cannot hope to regain fully her position as undisputed commodity centre of the world.

RAILROADS

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COPPER

They called it "The Iron Horse" a hundred years ago, but even then copper and brass rode the rails in the form of locomotive tubes, flues, crowns, bushings and bearings, bolts and fittings.

Today, some 200,000,000 pounds of copper serve in freight car journal bearings. To build the average electric locomotive requires some 30,000 pounds of copper, the typical steam locomotive takes 4500 pounds, a Pullman car 2200. Historically, about 15,000 pounds of the red metal are used for each electrified track-mile—while untold quantities of copper are employed in the vast signalling and communication systems that buttress the railroads' right of way.

Thus copper, and its alloys Brass and Bronze, serve railroading in a multiplicity of ways. In this and other industries the technician continues to find that no other metals do so many jobs so well—because no others combine so advantageously the properties of strength, workability, freedom from rust, high electrical and thermal conductivity, plus corrosion resistance.

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QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, together with an extra dividend of .25c per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

3rd JANUARY, 1950

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th December, 1949.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES PETTIT, Manager.

1st December, 1949.

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Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable January 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1949.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a Share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946.

Winnipeg, Man. W. P. RILEY.
December 2nd, 1949.

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Living-Room Chair C1A
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You can now get these furniture kits—ready to assemble—in Canada. Send your order to the manufacturer today. You'll thrill—and so will the lucky person who receives one of these modern pieces of furniture that you have assembled—yourself.

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Dining-Room Chair C2
17½" wide, 17" deep, 32" high—$15.95

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U.S. business

INVESTMENT:

$1 Billion Increase

PRIVATE American investments in other countries are climbing at the rate of one billion dollars a year—the largest annual increase in the nation's history. The previous high mark of $602,000,000 was set in 1929. These foreign investments reached a grand total of $15,300,000,000 at the start of 1949, according to compilations of the Department of Commerce, with $11,400,000,000 of the total estimated to be in the form of direct investments (operations abroad by U.S. firms through foreign branches or subsidiaries, the larger share in Canada).

Returns for major American direct investments abroad last year ranged from 2.4 per cent on public utility investments to 25 per cent on petroleum. Direct investments in manufacturing abroad were credited with earnings of 18 per cent, distribution with 15 per cent and mining 11 per cent. Foreign securities, however, yielded relatively low returns of about 3 per cent of par value. This contrasted with the 1919-40 experience—when private American investors took a net loss of $3,600,000,000 on combined direct and securities investments.

OIL SEARCH: *Wayne Lee, chief of a Texas geophysical crew, probes under Saskatchewan with a gravitymeter.*

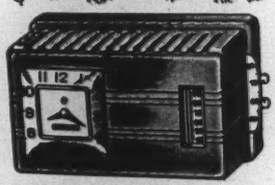
More than 90 per cent of the postwar investments have been of the direct variety, mostly for expansion of existing enterprises. In comparison, 60 per cent of American foreign investments in the 1920's were in foreign bonds. Relatively few concerns—no more than a dozen of the 2,500 American companies with foreign branches or subsidiaries—accounted for 76 per cent of all direct U.S. investments abroad in 1947. Today, as in 1947, the foreign situations most attractive to American investors centre around development of natural resources, especially petroleum. The search for and development of oil fields in Canada, Latin America and the Near East continue to be the chief avenue for American postwar foreign investments.

OIL:

Record Year

DRILLING activity, both foreign and domestic, of nine of the major U.S. oil companies this year will be near

This famous fuel saver



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Dividend No. 38

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending December 31st, 1949, has been declared on the Class "A" share of the Company, payable on the 1st day of January, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of December, 1949.

By order of the Board,
D. W. TURNBULL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
November 25, 1949.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the year ending 31st October 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY 1950, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th November, 1949. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 18th November 1949.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1950.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record of the 3rd day of January 1950.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 16th day of January 1950.

By Order of the Board.

L. P. ROBERTON,
Secretary-Treasurer

MONTREAL,
November 25, 1949.

the postwar record year of 1948. Only one company in the group, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, estimated that its domestic drilling operations for 1949 will be down sharply.

Four other firms said drilling activities would be lower than in 1948 but were still at a high level. Four of the nine said they would have a more active foreign drilling program than in 1948. Standard of Indiana reported that its domestic drilling program for 1949 shows a decrease of 48 per cent. In Canada, the only foreign country where the company carries on drilling operations, a few exploratory wells are being drilled this year.

Gulf Oil, on the other hand, reports that its drilling program is running well ahead of 1948. Gulf completed a total of 421 wells in the first half of 1949, up sharply from the 380 in the like 1948 period. Seven of these wells were drilled in Western Canada against three last year.

PULP AND PAPER:

Prices

PULP and paper interests are wondering whether Scandinavian pulp producers will maintain their present price levels in the U.S. market in 1950. These foreign producers made their fourth-quarter contracts before the currency devaluations were announced.

With pulp inventories now reduced to a minimum working level, and with a general strengthening in pulp demand in recent months, it is the hope of the industry that pulp requirements will be sufficient to maintain present price schedules.

The wish may be father to the thought when the American pulp trade reasons that, by maintaining prices, foreign producers can derive the most benefit from devaluation by increasing their dollar income from the same volume of sales.

Fred G. Stevenot, head of Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., recently called attention to the declining importance of pulp imports to the total U.S. supply of market pulp.

During the first nine months of 1949 the new supply of wood pulp totalled 9,853,000 tons, of which 88.5 per cent were domestic and 11.5 per cent were imported. In the like 1948 period, the new supply was 11,219,000 tons, of which 84.7 per cent was domestic and 15.3 per cent imported. In pre-war 1929 imports accounted for 22.8 per cent of the new pulp supply.

Canada, including Newfoundland, is currently providing 82 per cent of United States pulp imports against 73 per cent in 1948 and 31 per cent in 1939. Scandinavian countries are supplying only 18 per cent of the pulp imports compared with 26 per cent in 1948 and 64 per cent in 1939.

Market pulp inventories in September were down to 317,000 tons from 586,000 a year earlier. For the first eight months, 54 per cent of the market pulp receipts were provided by imports against 60 per cent last year. Consumption of market pulp in the corresponding eight-month periods totaled 1,461,000 tons this year and 1,771,000 tons last year.

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Vacuum packed
FRESH CORN
AT A POPULAR PRICE

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Vacuum packed
FRESH CORN

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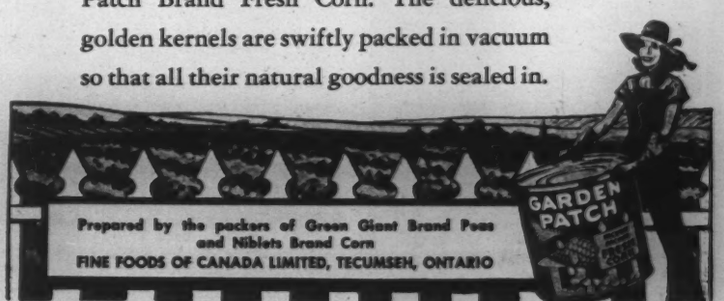
You can enjoy the summer taste-thrill of corn on the cob all the year 'round by merely adding a pat of butter to piping hot Garden Patch Brand Fresh Corn. The delicious, golden kernels are swiftly packed in vacuum so that all their natural goodness is sealed in.



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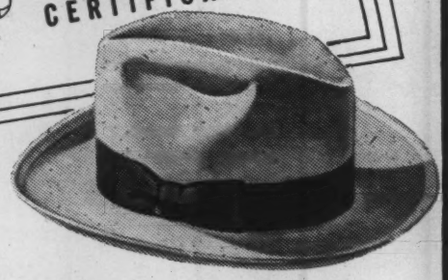

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business briefs

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

EMPIRE OIL — by John P. Herrick — *Dodd, Mead—$6.00.*

THIS IS the story of oil in the state of New York told in terms of people who built this important, but little known industry in the Empire State. During its 80 odd years of existence the oil industry in New York has produced more than 170,000,000 barrels of crude oil, and it's still going strong —4,000,000 barrels in 1948.

The author is a newspaperman turned oil producer, and the big oil stories that made the papers are amplified by eyewitness accounts and personal experiences that make good reading whether you are an oil man or not. The facts, figures and names are all there, but they are well woven into the story. There is no painful recitation of statistics.

Fourteen chapters tell the story from the role of petroleum in ancient times to a detailed account of the developments in New York State. Sidelights of the industry such as accidents with nitroglycerin, and the bawdy boom towns that grew up with the oil discoveries add color to what should be a valuable reference book for oil men.—*M.Y.*

MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND CONTROL— by Billy E. Goetz—*McGraw-Hill—$4.55.*

THE GROWING scale and complexity of industry, the increasing size and importance of fixed capital, the increasing range and tempo of change, and the increasing social control of business have made managerial problems more complex. The author, a professor of business administration, offers an aid to management in meeting these problems.

The book sets out an accounting for use by management, in terms of the problems of management, rather than from the viewpoint of the accountant alone. The theory and technique presented are based on the use of incremental costs and revenues, and of opportunity costs instead of averages and historical data.

Traditional accounting, Goetz argues, has too much tax and auditing orientation to be helpful to management in meeting its most serious difficulties.

The book should be useful, but it's written something like a university text book—you cannot just read it, you will have to study it to get your money's worth.—*M.Y.*

■ The Redwater oil field in Alberta has been extended for the third time by an additional one and a quarter miles to the northwest, by **Pacific Petroleums** and associates. Another well to be immediately drilled will, if successful, extend the pool still farther by approximately the same distance, bringing the total proven length to over 16 miles.

Pacific now has 19 producers in the Redwater field and new completions provide sites for an additional like number of wells in what may be regarded as proven territory. It is worth noting that one year ago the company had no production in Redwater. However, with completion of an intensive drilling campaign the company is hopeful of having twice the present number of producers by the end of the current year.

■ In the annual report for the year ended July 31,1949, **Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd.** shows consolidated earnings of $613,589, equal to $1.44 a share. The reduction in profits from the record peak of $1,539,602 for preceding fiscal year, is to a great extent due to the cancellation of large export flour orders in September, 1948. Earnings during the last nine months were at a rate slightly below that of the year ended July 31, 1948.

■ A new factory with about 13,000 square feet of manufacturing space has been opened in Toronto by the **Ronson** people. The opening coincides

RONSON *celebrates: J. J. Pippa, Gen. Manager, liked the 4,000,000th.*

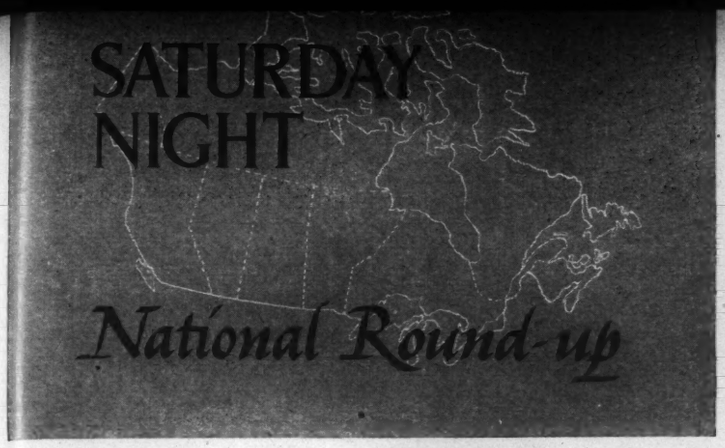
with completion of the 4,000,000th cigarette lighter the company has manufactured in Canada.

■ **I. K. Johnston,** General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, has been elected a Vice-president of the Bank.

new products

■ In the United States they are trying out a method of getting coal products without first digging up the coal. Apparently the Russians have been doing it successfully for some time now. Putting it simply, the coal is burned in the ground—oxygen being pumped in to maintain combustion—and gas products from the burning coal are piped out.

■ The British are turning out a new shock-absorbent package for light bulbs that should make carrying them absolutely fool proof. It is reported that in a test 64 bulbs in the packages were dropped from an airplane 2,500 feet up and there was damage to only one bulb.



QUEBEC:

Burying The Headache

MONTREAL is thirty years behind the times in mass transportation. Having said this, City Councillor J. O. Asselin, Chairman of the Executive Committee, last week made a more startling announcement to Council: the City of Montreal will ask the Provincial Government at the next session of the Legislature for permission to municipalize mass transportation.

The occasion of Asselin's announcement was the tabling of a report of the Board of Research on Traffic and Transportation Problems, a body appointed earlier in the year to attempt to find a solution to Montreal's ever-growing traffic headache.

The existing contract between the city and the Tramways Company was signed in 1918 by the Provincial Government without the city's consent. The agreement expires in 1953. That date, apparently, may mark the end of a privately-owned transportation system (streetcars, buses and trolley buses) in Canada's largest city.

Municipalization will not, of course, solve the problem alone. One of the strongest points in the Board's report: Let's build a subway quickly. The city's decision, along with the envy with which Montrealers regard the gaping holes on Toronto's Yonge Street, may bring their city one step closer to an underground transportation network.

"Involuntary Negligence"

JURIES ARE unpredictable. Take the case of Rosaire Perreault, tried before the Court of King's Bench in Quebec City on a manslaughter charge arising out of a traffic death.

After hearing Counsel and the Judge's remarks on points of law, the 12 men, good and true, considered and brought in a verdict of "guilty of involuntary negligence." To make matters more interesting, they added a clemency rider.

Mr. Justice Noel Belleau patiently explained that it was impossible to be involuntarily negligent. Once more the jury went to deliberate.

They returned a few minutes later. Perreault, they said, was not guilty of manslaughter.

—CP

TAKING *the throttle from R. C. Vaughan, Donald Gordon looks over a map of the C.N.R. network.*

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Coal War

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia, produces some excellent soft coal and some pretty bad fuel, according to many St. John's residents. A customer of long-standing, Newfoundland has bought hundreds of thousands of tons of coal from Sydney since the Nova Scotia mines first started producing. One reason for the disgruntled feeling in the new province is the fact that good and bad coal always costs the same, $23 per ton at the moment (the same price as last year). Coal, like other commodities, must surely be graded and prices fixed according to quality, say the Newfoundlanders. Not so in Newfoundland.

Newfoundland threatened to be a serious rival to Sydney a few years ago when insistent demands were made that the coal deposits on the west coast of the island be developed. Certain geologists said the island had tremendous stocks of coal and because no action was taken rumors put the blame on Sydney for "buying off" local interested parties eager to open the Newfoundland mines.

However, last year a thorough investigation was made and although coal does exist in large quantities in Newfoundland, the strata of the veins is uneven and there are other obstacles which make the cost of mining prohibitive. So Sydney remains Newfoundland's primary soft coal supplier. The island's anthracite comes from Wales and sells for $33 per ton. This is also sold under the same principle that hard coal is hard coal and stove size costs just as much as furnace.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

Rat Race

NEWFOUNDLAND'S complaint that the promises of Confederation are not being kept sounds familiar indeed to New Brunswick ears. The parallel between 1867 and 1949 is interestingly close. As long as Newfoundland controlled her own tariffs, she could protect her secondary industries. When tariffs evaporated, her markets were flooded with goods from central and eastern Canada and—as happened in the Maritimes after 1867—home factories had to close because they could not compete with the bigger industries elsewhere.

The key to the solving of Newfoundland's plight is the same that the Maritimes have been seeking for generations — cheaper transportation, to allow Newfoundland factories to overcome the distance handicap and sell in the heavily populated areas of Canada. Thus, by building up volume production they can cut costs and hold their own in competition at home.

SASKATCHEWAN:

The Thin Edge

A FARM LOBBY which may be the source of much discomfort to the CCF Government has arisen in the formation of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union. The birth followed on the heels of the demise of the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section). Heading the new organization is J. L. Phelps, a farmer and former Minister of Natural Resources in the CCF Government.

The SFU for the time being will be non-political, strictly devoted to the interests of the farmer, says Phelps.

HE WAS CERTAINLY AN UNPLEASANT CHARACTER — BUT, BROTHER, COULD HE SELL!!!
CANADIAN GOODS FOR EXPORT
BRITAIN SHOPPING FROM CANADA TO EUROPE FOR CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS

—Chambers in *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald*

SUPER SALESMAN

That it will function as a pressure group is not denied. The President said: "The trend of the times must convince us that we are living in an age of pressure groups . . . Unless we farmers are organized effectively, we are not in a good bargaining position." ". . . . it is essential that we have an active, virile and well-financed union of agricultural producers to make sure that our interests as producers and consumers are sufficiently safeguarded."

When the CCF was first elected to office it swept the province. During its first term, it passed legislation highly favorable to labor which not only pleased the Canadian Congress of Labor but the national party as well, which was then able to point to the model labor legislation in force in Saskatchewan.

Saskatchewan farmers became restive, feeling that their interests were being overlooked in favor of labor. The reaction of the farming community is believed reflected in the last general election in the province when the CCF lost heavily in rural seats.

With the announcement that the SFU is to be non-political, the organization is free to throw its weight and influence behind any party which it may feel is doing the best job for the farmer, which could mean support for the Liberal opposition. On the other hand, if the group could form its own political party, it would be disastrous for the CCF Government.

—CNR

"LEGISLATION *is not answer to excessive drinking": Major Foote.*

ONTARIO:

Padre on Pubs

ONE of Premier Frost's first acts in office was to appoint war hero, Presbyterian minister and Progressive Conservative member of the Legislature Major the Rev. J. W. Foote, V.C., vice-chairman of the Ontario Liquor Board.

And one of the first acts of Rev. Mr. Foote, who already had shown legislators by some outspoken utterances in his first session in the House that he had a mind of his own, was to depart for Europe on a fact-finding tour of drinking conditions in England and on the continent.

Last week after a two months' absence, he returned. A full report, he said, would have to await consultation with the Government and his fellow officials. But he did have one observation.

Which country, he was asked, impressed him most on his tour. "Denmark," he replied.

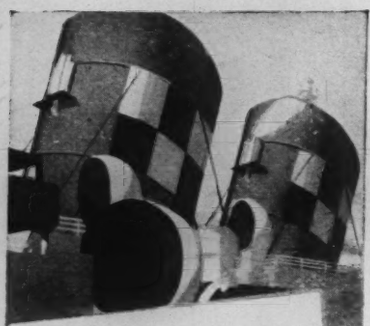
Denmark has probably least Government liquor control of any European country. Yet it has been the most successful in achieving sobriety.

"My conclusion is," Major Foote added, "that, important as it is, legislation is not the answer to excessive drinking."

A Losing Battle?

A MAJORITY of the editorial staff of the Toronto *Telegram* have joined the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), and have filed an application with the Ontario Labor Board for certification.

The attitude of management is not favorable. In a recent attempt at organization by the staff of *The Telegram's* big sister, *The Globe and Mail*,



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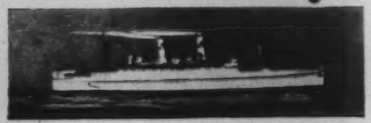

smooth-talking Publisher George McCullagh persuaded them to remain a big, happy family, without the interference of a bossy, foreign union.

Outside the *Tely* and *Globe* offices, most interested bystanders were *Toronto Daily Star* guildsmen, who are approaching the end of their first contract. When the renegotiation period begins after Christmas, they will be in a stronger position to ask for an increase in basic wage scale if they have the moral backing of the other daily reporters.

Whether McCullagh is losing the battle for independence in an organized world may be indicated by the number of other editorial staffs already members of or applicants to CCL or ANG guilds. In Canada they include *The Vancouver Sun, The Vancouver News-Herald, The Victoria Colonist, The Victoria Times, The Ottawa Citizen,* and *The Daily Racing Form.*

ALBERTA:

Output Halted

THERE aren't likely to be any spectacular increases in oil production from Alberta fields for the next 12 months. The reason is that those fields are now capable of producing much more oil than present markets can absorb, and until the pipeline to Regina is finished about this time next year, no expansion of the market is in sight.

Imperial Oil's President, G. L. Stewart, who heads the company owning the largest slice of Alberta oilfields, pointed this out on his first tour of Imperial's Alberta holdings last week. Wells already in production, he said, could produce 150,000 barrels a day, but are being kept down by voluntary rationing to under 70,000 barrels because of the difficulty of getting the oil to market.

When the pipeline to Regina opens, production will take a sharp jump, and when the extension to Superior, Wis., which will make a direct link between the Alberta fields and the Great Lakes, is opened before the start of the 1951 navigation season, Alberta output will settle down at somewhere around 150,000 barrels of crude a day.

The pipeline alone will absorb 100,000 barrels at the Edmonton end. With take-offs at Regina, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg, about 57,000 barrels a day will be delivered to Superior, for shipment by tanker to the big Sarnia, Ont., refineries. Deliveries at Superior could be boosted to 97,000 barrels by the addition of six extra pumping units at a cost of $1,300,000 apiece; the line as a whole will cost around $90,000,000.

If no further oil were discovered in Alberta, existing fields could just about supply the pipeline and the demand within Alberta and neighboring provinces which can be reached by rail transport. But exploration is going on rapidly. Imperial, which has spent $30,000,000 this year will spend about that much again in 1950, and today there are 111 geophysical crews exploring thousands of square miles of promising territory.

Not until the pipeline is finished can Albertans expect to get cheaper gasoline. Owing to the workings of the competitive market, well-head prices for crude will be cut when deliveries to Superior begin, since Alberta crude will have to meet the prevailing price at Sarnia—at present about $3.55 a barrel—after the addition of transportation costs. If world prices remain the same, the price of Alberta crude will have to fall to about $2.70 from its present level of between $2.88 and $3.20 a barrel.

—CP

ROAD'S END: *Roaring waters of the Capilano wash out BC bridges.*

MANITOBA:

Opposite Effect

THE RECENT general election has left the normally smooth surface of Manitoba politics ruffled to the point where there is considerable political forecasting as to the future of coalition government. Much of the crystal gazing is being done by those with a stake in its demise but there is enough unsettlement in the political scene to give some basis to their activities.

The election result has had an opposite effect upon the Liberal and Conservative partners in coalition. With only a bare overall majority which would make government difficult if not impossible the Liberals are talking far less against coalition. Mr. Campbell has only 32 supporters out of a legislature of 57 and the political future of Mr. Dryden, defeated provincial treasurer, has still to be assured.

Among Conservatives, however, anti-coalition talk is loud and persistent. Facing Mr. Willis and his nine coalition supporters is a group of independent Conservatives whose opportunity for trouble making and embarrassment is far greater than their four seats would indicate. A provincial Conservative convention is scheduled for next May and it is by no means certain that Mr. Willis can carry it on behalf of coalition.

Much will depend upon the session beginning this January. An effective performance by the dissident Conservatives may determine the result at the provincial convention. A vote against coalition would place Mr. Willis in an unenviable position.

—CP

FUNDS *for farmers. Kay Hogg (standing) and Zelma Paul, both of the federal treasury office in Regina, look over some of the thousands of cheques going out to prairie farmers whose crops were hit by drought this year. About 71,000 farmers are eligible for benefits under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. They'll share altogether approximately $17,000,000.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Big Rain

THE CRAZY, rampaging waters of Seymour Creek and Capilano River battled with 400 civilians and troops in West and North Vancouver. Before the battle was over, the flood took 24 lives and caused property damage of millions of dollars.

By last week-end, cooler weather had diminished the heavy rainstorms, but upwards of 50 families were left homeless. In Greater Vancouver, many basements were flooded; in New Westminster a huge concrete retaining wall burst and collapsed on Front Street; in North Vancouver, homeowners waded hip-deep into the swirling waters to recover furniture.

Army engineers rushed into action and threw a Bailey bridge over the Capilano River, where the old one collapsed (*see cut*). It met the same fate when huge trees swept down the river and battered at the approaches. A few minutes after the span had bridged the big gap in the road, it collapsed into the river. Even with the river levels subsiding, army engineers worked around the clock to pile up 20,000 sandbags to prevent further damage.

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